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RETURNED TO POWER

Left, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the National Conservatives, elected by acclamation, with Mrs. Baldwin. Centre, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the new National Labour party, for whom the election was a personal victory, with daughter Ishbel and son Malcolm. Right, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, whose defiance of his own followers was sustained when he was returned with an overwhelming majority. It is generally conceded that he will be the real voice of labour in the new government.

EVEN those in this country who were able to view the recent British election in a spirit of detachment, and their numbers were few, must have experienced a thrill in the universal interest that attached to the polling on October 27th. The world's attention was riveted on what was happening at the polls in a degree unprecedented since the dawn of history. On that night every city of the world was eagerly awaiting the news from London. Not only was the fate of a vast Empire involved but the future of most other countries also. The programme of the opponents of National Government meant nothing more or less than the destruction of the capitalist system, and a descent into economic and political anarchy. Had the British people proved false to their traditions, the world reactions would have been incalculable. The predictions of Philip Snowden and Lord Grey of Falloden that a victory for Arthur Henderson and his cohorts would mean immediate and irretrievable ruin stated the situation mildly.

The only really candid persons among those who fought Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues were the Communists, who openly welcomed anarchy as a necessary condition, preliminary to the erection of an edifice of their own devising on the ruins of the existing system. During the heated campaign an anarchist anthem, "The Red Flag", was elevated to the place of a campaign song in countless demonstrations against National Government. And then the British electorate spoke, men and women alike; the Red Flag was trampled underfoot and the Old Flag flew proudly at the masthead as it has in every crisis that has menaced Britain in the past. British parliamentary institutions, British standards of action and British common sense were vindicated.

THE most striking and gratifying circumstance about this great and bloodless victory, won in accordance with the tenets of true democracy was that it was not a victory of any one class. It was as much the victory of workers vitally interested in the betterment of their standards of living, as of the wealthier classes. The returns from all the great industrial centres of Britain are sufficient proof of this assertion, and also proof that men like Ramsay MacDonald and James H. Thomas were the real leaders of the masses, and more truly interpreted their convictions than the captains of that highly artificial organization the so-called Labor party. The same is also true of Stanley Baldwin and his associates. The Conservative leaders had obviously discerned correctly the mind of the people as a whole, even before the financial crisis of August threw them into co-operation with the former heads of the Labor government.

David Lloyd George hastens to the oblivion of the opportunist who guesses wrong in a crisis. Most opportunists take their pitcher to the well once too often if they live long enough. But the course adopted by Arthur Henderson remains a mystery yet to be elucidated. Four months ago few British statesmen were held in higher international respect than he, because of his judicious performance of his duties as British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and his leadership in the disarmament movement. Yet in time of crisis he committed himself to a programme, that would have

ended British influence on Europe, and which any man of judgment knew to be ruinous folly. His post-election utterances have been cheap and unworthy declarations that the British people are "dupes". The only possible assumption is that when Mr. Henderson was earning a reputation for wisdom at Geneva, Paris and Rome he was merely the mouthpiece of other men's thoughts—the puppet of a really able and thoughtful man, Ramsay MacDonald. No one a year ago suspected his utter unfitness for leadership or how barren of statesmanship his mind really was.

The slogan on which his attempt to raise class warfare in Britain was beaten, devised (it is assumed) by Mr. MacDonald himself, was surely the most novel ever used in an election. It was "Equal Sacrifice for All", and its emotional appeal seems to have been miraculous.

NO people know better than Canadians that great problems are not solved by victories at the ballot box. National Government has an overwhelming mandate to carry on for five years, and we do not think anyone on this side of the Atlantic need worry seriously over the fact that its majority is so enormous. In Ontario and Quebec we have governments to-day whose majorities are in ratio almost as overwhelming and no harm has resulted. There are on the Government benches of the New House at least ten statesmen whose names would inspire confidence in the high office of Prime Minister. The hope is that they may be able to agree among themselves, and it would be foolish to underestimate the tasks that lie before them.

For several years Britain has been attempting too much. She has been trying to pay an enormous war debt; to hold up other nations, enemy and allied, that she deemed less fortunate; and to maintain and develop social benevolences under a system of costly paternalism that would make Gladstone turn in his grave.

Under this threefold burden the sufferers and sacrifices are by no means confined to the working classes. How these burdens can be moderated is the problem which Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues must face, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away. The Prime Minister himself has named three branches of the solutions that must be reached (1) Stabilization of the pound sterling at some fixed standard of value; (2) Revision of war debts by international agreement; and, (3) most important of all, Restoration of the national trade balance. The latter aim is closely allied not merely with the status of the pound sterling, but with revenue, expenditure, production and employment.

The Conservatives some years ago came to the conclusion that the only recourse was to a tariff on imported commodities, a revenue tariff or a protective tariff whichever you choose to call it. Such a tariff would necessarily carry with it preferences in reciprocation of those long since extended to Britain by all the leading Dominions. It is now obvious that most Trade Unionists were in full agreement with this policy. At least 500 of the 615 members elected on Oct. 27th made no secret of their tariff convictions. It is therefore amusing to note in some Canadian newspapers the suggestion that the National Gov-

ernment is not pledged on this question; and to assume that in the face of these facts it is at liberty to conform to the ideas of an inconspicuous group of free traders.

Adoption of a rational tariff by Britain will in the long run bring about freer trade at least, because it will provide for Britain, counters to bargain with, and incline countries in which protectionism has reached insane excess, to saner courses of thought.

WITHIN recent weeks Rotary Clubs at several centres have had the privilege of listening to a timely address by Judge William A. Dowler, of Kenora, Ont., on "Interprovincial and Dominion Concord". The material of the address deals with the efforts of many sections and provinces of Canada to diminish the federal power, by seeking special privileges and authority for themselves. Hardly a month passes but we hear of some province going to the courts in pursuit of "rights" and privileges, as against those of the national administration. Interpretations of the British North America Act are asked on a multitude of subjects that were undreamed of when that statute was originally drafted. In the past sixty odd years physical and economic conditions have wholly changed in Canada, and modern invention has transformed communications, international relations and almost every phase of the social fabric.

Judge Dowler points out that in arriving at the Confederation agreement Canadian statesmen of the 'sixties were inspired by a willingness to relinquish rights and powers in order to achieve a national entity, whereas the reverse process is abroad in most of the provinces of Canada to-day. It would be a natural assumption that in issues created by the new conditions which have arisen since Confederation the federal authority should be paramount, but throughout Canada there are constant attempts to extract from the old constitution sanctions to increase provincial authority. Clearly this does not make for national concord.

BY a coincidence two leading celebrities of the theatre in the mother isles have lately been in Canada together. On a recent Sunday afternoon in Montreal an audience heard on the same platform the most enterprising of British theatrical producers, Sir Barry Jackson, of the Birmingham Repertory Company, and the most lustrous of Irish producers, Lennox Robinson, Director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. Mr. Robinson justly claimed that Sir Barry's organization, which has contributed so much to the development of the modern British drama, is the spiritual child of the Abbey Theatre, which antedates it by several years, and which has the remarkable record of having created in Ireland a truly national and very distinguished drama, where no drama of artistic import previously existed.

Successful as have been the efforts of these gentlemen in upholding the torch of the most popular of all arts, they were not able to tell their listeners just how Canada is to achieve a national drama or theatre of its own. So far as a national theatre is concerned, neither England nor Ireland has yet attained to an instrumentality of civilization common to all the

countries of Europe. For Canada the problems are even more difficult and we fear that the day of a national theatre is far distant. So far as a national drama of serious import is concerned, it may arise at any time, as it did in Dublin 30 years ago, and as it did in London toward the end of the 16th century; or it may be indefinitely delayed. But it is an attractive subject to speculate upon.

"WATCHMAN," who regularly writes "Things in General" for The British Weekly, a widely circulated publication, has evidently a poor opinion of Canada. Recently he sought to justify the boast of the people of the United States that theirs was "God's own country," by invidious comparison with Canada.

"True," he proceeded, "Canada is somewhat larger in area; but is *forbidden* except for a brief season of the year. The United States, more fortunately, is at the worst endurable, and for the most part and at the best delightful in the matter of climate and temperature." Even the Great Lakes he apparently thinks are wholly within United States territory. "Its lakes, which are inland seas—these alone might well lay a basis for pride in the hearts of the inhabitants of the land." Conceiving the idea that the United States practically enjoyed a monopoly on the North American Continent of such essentials to national greatness as land, lakes, climate and temperature, it was only logical that "Watchman" should also recognize it as "God's own country."

"Watchman" is apparently unaware that instead of being a country "much" of which is "forbidden", Nature has endowed Canada with a climate that annually raises products of the farm, the field and the orchard to the approximate value of one and three-quarter billions of dollars the greater part of which are exported to consuming countries in every quarter of the globe. Those in the United States who have cultivated the travel habit do not act as though they concurred in "Watchman's" opinion regarding the climate and temperature of Canada. They flock to the Dominion in great numbers expending, according to official estimates, tens of millions annually.

Scientists, certainly, do not concur in "Watchman's" conclusions. One substantial volume that is at present being used as a text book in U. S. universities is entitled "Principles of Human Geography," the work of two United States educationists, one of whom is associate professor of geography at Yale University. In this work Canada is in at least one instance used to serve as an illustration of the beneficial influence of climate in respect to the development of the physical and intellectual qualities of mankind. To illustrate their point, the authors compare descendants of United Empire loyalists, who, after the American revolution, settled in Canada and the West Indies respectively. They declare that the descendants of those who settled in Canada show both physical and intellectual superiority. "The main cause of those differences is climate," it is stated, adding that the climate of Ontario "is one of the best in the world."

There are many British travellers who could correct "Watchman." Unfortunately he is one of those sententious writers who leave an erroneous impression that they know what they are talking about,—and whose ignorance passes for knowledge with the uninformed.

THE FRONT PAGE

Seeking National Concord

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Canada as a "Forbidden" Country

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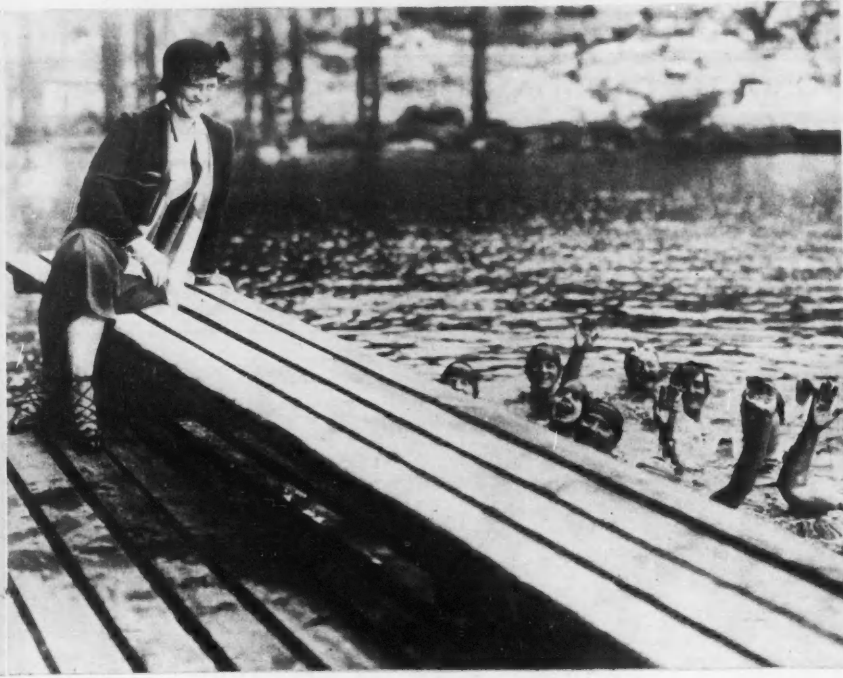
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THAT ELECTION!

Left:—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald greeted by his son, Malcolm, as he arrives at the flying field, Bawtry, from a flying election tour. Centre:—Lady Astor, who was elected to the British Parliament from Plymouth by over a 10,000 majority, canvassing lady bathers at Plymouth shortly before the campaign came to a close. Right:—Sir Austen Chamberlain, First Lord of the Admiralty on the MacDonald Cabinet, takes a hand at the wash tub during a visit to the Municipal Wash House in his constituency, West Birmingham.



THE EPOCH-MAKING BRITISH ELECTION

Choice Between National Retrenchment and National Disaster—Simon the Intellectual Giant of National Government Forces—Power of the Industrial Centres Certain to Force Fiscal Changes

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

THE last words that William Pitt, the younger, spoke in public, 126 years ago, almost to the day, were as follows: "England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." *Mutatis mutandis* (and, in particular, if we substitute for "Europe" "the world") the same thing may not inappropriately be said today. For Great Britain, the land that produced Pitt, has demonstrated once again that in her there still survives the spirit that was so peculiarly his—the spirit that prefers the interests of the whole country to all other interests, be they what they may, of any narrower sort. The force of that example will be felt around the world.

The recent British general election was remarkable in many ways and for many things—and a few of these we will glance at in a moment. But, to my thinking, it was first and foremost, remarkable for this—that large numbers of electors who voted for the National Government knew that, in voting for the Government and its programme of economy, they were voting for a cut in their own incomes. For the economy programme means a good deal more than a cut in the "dole"—it means either an increased burden of taxation or direct or indirect salary or wage cuts (which, after all, come to much the same thing) for an enormous proportion of the British electorate. Probably the majority of the electorate realized, more or less, that their choice at the polls was between immediate national retrenchment and not very remote national disaster—such realization would not be unnatural in a land that, for centuries, has specialized in the handling of complex political problems. But patriotism is patriotism no less because it happens to be allied to common-sense.

Anyhow, the British electorate, in tones that are trumpet-tongued, has commanded "Socialism In Our Time" to creep back under its stone. The late Labor Government, with its class and sectional appeals and bribes, its half-baked experiments, born of its fads and "isms", had brought British credit and British prestige alike to a lower level than any man now living can remember. The wiser heads in that Government paused on the brink of the abyss and realized that, not by the way of the "dole" and such like devious and deceptive by-paths, but along the high road of retrenchment and constructive reforms, in well-nigh every department of the national life, must Great Britain walk if she is to reach the tableland of prosperity once more. But just as, in Scriptural

phrase, the "dog returns to his vomit", so the unwiser heads in that party—the great majority of Premier Ramsay MacDonald's former colleagues—craved for themselves and the country more and deeper draughts of the evil brewage that they had concocted to the country's dire sickness. They have learned the country's view of their fool philosophies, masquerading as policies, in the crushing character of the unparalleled defeat that they have encountered at the polls.

From every part of the kingdom, from England, from Northern Ireland, from Scotland and even from Wales has the same verdict been delivered. It is a verdict that has smashed "Socialism In Our Time"—most fortunately. For, otherwise, "Socialism In Our Time" looked in a fair (or, rather, a foul!) way to smash the country.

IN A House of Commons of 615 members, the National Government supporters, who include Conservative, National Labor and National Liberal members, will have a majority of more than 490 over the Opposition groups, which comprise the Socialists, (the "rump", so to speak, of the Labor party), half a dozen Lloyd George Liberals, less than that number of "independents" and one lone Irish Nationalist member. Such a majority is unprecedented in British political history. And if it be said (as with truth it may) that the majority is not a very homogeneous one, then it is equally pertinent to point out that the Conservatives, numbering over 470, have a majority of around 330 over all other parties in the House together. Only three times has any party ever before had a majority exceeding 300 in the House of Commons—in 1832, when the Liberals had a majority of 370, and, again, in 1906, when the same party, with its associates, secured one of 354, the associates in question being composed of Laborites and Irish Nationalists. The Lloyd George coalition, elected in 1918, had a majority of about 330—but that, again, was not homogeneous.

The position of numerical superiority—indeed, supremacy—in the new Parliament that the Conservatives have attained is bound to be a factor of immense importance. It is perfectly true that the National Government members are drawn from three parties. But the Conservatives total nearly eight-ninths of their entire strength, and, indeed, a good deal more than seven-ninths of the entire membership of the House of Commons. There are those high in the party, whose claim to be heard on matters of policy will be pressed to the limit, who are, one may be sure, fully alive to the potential implications of so powerful a strategic position.

The National Labor members of Parliament number thirteen, all told—a circumstance of unlucky augury, the superstitious will think. The National Liberals have a representation of less than seventy. But they are very far from a united and compact body. There are those who look to Sir John Simon as their leader and those who look to Sir Herbert Samuel for guidance. That these two sections are very far from eating off the same corn-cob, so to speak, was made abundantly clear in the course of the election, and this circumstance, also, will probably assume increasing importance as time goes on.

For sheer intellect, Sir John Simon is without a peer in British public life. Trained in the orthodox Liberal school, experience of affairs, coupled with the quality of lucid and logical thought in which he excels, has driven him, almost inexorably to the conclusion that latter-day Liberalism, under the wayward and fitful Lloyd Georgian leadership, has been going astray after false gods. In any case that leadership could only have been justified, even superficially, by success; and, so far from being successful, it has resulted in the absolute wreckage of the great, historic party that, under Gladstone, reached the very summit of prestige and fame. The Simon Liberals have publicly renounced communion within the Lloyd George tabernacle—in fact, Sir Herbert Samuel, the leader of the other section has branded them as Tories in all but name. In any case, it is clear that they are ready to march a long way in step with the Conservative forces, and that, ere long, they may merge with them looks among the distinct probabilities.

IN THE campaign against the revolutionary tendencies of Socialism, as exemplified in the recent election, Sir John Simon was engaged in the sort of contest for which he had previously shown an aptitude unexcelled. It was he who did more, probably, than any one man to kill the General Strike which, some years ago, menaced the very heart of the British nation. For his intervention in Parliament made it clear, beyond possibility of dispute, to the country at large that the stoppage of work, in violation of the Trades Disputes Act, was not legally a strike at all but was, in essence, and was intended to be, a revolutionary movement.

With respect to the Samuel Liberals, while their leader brought them into the election as supporters of the National Government, neither they nor he are very "grateful persons" to the Conservatives. This was shown, during the election, in various ways, and notably by the Conservative opposition (in spite of Mr. Baldwin's remonstrance at the same) to Sir Herbert's return for Darwen. He secured the seat but, in the course of his candidature, made it plain that he still retained the Free Trade proclivities for which he has always been noted, and those who fought under his banner must still be reckoned as Free Traders, even though they may accept certain protective measures as necessitated by the emergencies of the present situation. One cannot help feeling that they will be far less disposed to support the sort of tariff policy which alone will satisfy the great mass of Conservative opinion than will the Liberals of the Simon stripe, or even those Labor members who adhere to National Government. As a matter of fact, when once a Laborite looks at the tariff question without the blinkers that have been fitted on him by custom, he is often far readier to discern merit in protection than is the orthodox Liberal who has been nourished on the "pure milk" (or the skim milk, as some may prefer to say) of the Cobdenite word.

Premier MacDonald's position is a unique one. Personally, he probably stands higher in general esteem and regard, than any other man in the public life of a country that has always loved brave men. It takes courage to fight a forlorn hope at any time. It takes an even fuller measure, and a rarer quality, of courage to recognize that in the life of a leader of men there may strike an hour when his duty to his land may summon him to turn his back, not only on his former associates, but even on his former self. Alike in daring and in fortitude he has measured up to the highest stature of man. But, politically, he is a Premier almost without a Parliamentary following. That he is so is largely due to his innate chivalry and his loyalty to his plighted word. When he formed his Government, he pledged himself that there would be no "coupon election", such as was held under the joint auspices of Lloyd George and Bonar Law in December, 1918. In that election the former, in his position of vantage as Premier, insisted on pledged coalition candidatures and thus was enabled to secure a good proportion of seats for supporters on whose personal backing he could rely. True to his pledge, Ramsay MacDonald had nothing to do with any expedient of this kind and consequently made no bargain with the Conservatives for the transfer to National Labor candidates of constituencies that would have been safe for such had he endeavored to enforce some arrangement of the kind. Indeed, he and his small National Labor following went into the election practically without an organization.

The Conservatives had a very efficient organization and no lack of funds. The Conservative member or candidate, it may be mentioned, has, in general, to dig pretty deeply into his pocket to keep the political organization in his constituency going—indeed, many a Conservative member spends most of his sessional allowance for that purpose—apart from the calls that are made on him almost, as a matter of course, for donations to various religious, charitable, sporting and other organizations. Usually, he is a more or less well-to-do man, as it happens. But the Labor member or candidate, of whatever stripe, is not subjected to impositions of this kind. For the people who send him, or endeavor to send him, into Parliament to their credit, pay the expenses of their own political organ-

izations without asking his assistance—an assistance which, anyhow, he is not ordinarily in pecuniary circumstances to furnish.

The election cannot but be regarded as more than a denunciation of "Socialism In Our Time"—it is a declaration in favor of tariffs. Seeing that the Conservatives, throughout the length and breadth of the country, put forward a tariff policy as their antidote to the crude theories of the Socialists, one fails to see how this bilateral aspect to their appeal, and the overwhelming nature of its endorsement by the electorate, can be minimized. Industrial rehabilitation, no less than the stabilization of the national finances, is a prime necessity for Great Britain in her circumstances of today. More work for more people—and less of the "dole". That was the Conservative platform.

It is this consideration that enhances the significance of the verdict rendered at the polls on the 27th October and of the nation-wide character of that verdict. Not only in Birmingham, the birthplace of Tariff Reform, and other large manufacturing centres of the midlands, not only in industrial strongholds in other parts of the country where waning trade had impressed large masses of the people with the necessity for its revival by means of tariffs, not only in the rural constituencies in so many of which belief in a fiscal policy of protection still lived, but in the free trade citadels of the north of England and even in Glasgow, where Socialism, with its back to the wall, fought its fiercest, the electors refused longer to bow the knee to the Free Trade fetish. The overwhelming nature of what cannot but be viewed as a tariff victory may even, quite conceivably, serve to carry conviction to wavering National Liberals.

But, be that as it may, it is impossible to doubt that British Conservatives are in no mood to throw away the fruits of victory. Mr. MacDonald clearly contemplated in his election programme, the adoption, or, at least, the exploration of a tariff policy, as part of the means of stabilizing the country's economic position. The great mass of British Conservatives are resolved on such adoption and no personal question of leadership, whether of their own party or of any other, is likely to deflect them from that resolve.



NATIONAL LEADER.—Sir John Simon, leader of the group of National Liberals who have pledged themselves to support whatever tariff program is devised by Premier MacDonald.



HON. E. N. RHODES

Who, rumor has it, will soon be made Minister of Finance for Canada. He is at present Minister of Fisheries. Mr. Rhodes was formerly Premier of Nova Scotia and reformed political representation in that province. He is a lawyer by profession but his business experience has been very extensive.

OLD "KERNEL" WHEAT'S BACK IN TOWN

By W. T. WEBB

WHAT a day was Monday!

Old "Kernel" Wheat, long lost soldier of fortune, with us again; Chicago predicting "dollar grain"; railways reporting better business; Gloomy Gotham pointing to brighter business skies; Ottawa reporting "Canada enriched by grain's rise"; Hamilton recalling laid-off workers; stock exchange transactions swinging upwards; Montreal expecting record shipments; hundreds returning to Oshawa factories; steel industry on the upgrade.

What a day!

Trudging my way down Bay Street about four o'clock in the afternoon I saw a chap leap from the doors of a hotel into the midst of half a dozen others who awaited him. "Feel it! Feel it! Say, can't you feel it!" Shouting, he seemed a raving madman, pushing one of his acquaintances off the sidewalk, knocking the Fedora off another, striking with Dempsey-like blows all within reach. "Feel it! Can't you feel it!" I couldn't at the moment so I stopped, waiting anxiously at a safe distance until he should cease his ravings, for I realized that all things must come to an end, even the antics of a maniac. But he didn't seem at all anxious to quit. "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!" he began shouting and by this time was dancing what to me, Westerner that I am, looked like a Red River jig. I caught snatches of "Wheat"; "Up 20 cents"; "Merry Christmas" and "Can't you feel it".

By this time I had come to the conclusion that the man was not actually in the dangerous category. Throwing all precaution to the wind, I edged closer. He was calming down and pretty soon was in serious conversation. It seemed that he had been buying wheat and was going to buy more wheat. He was not the maniac I had supposed but was just one of the thousands in Canada who on Monday had been bitten by the bug of enthusiasm as newspapers splashed red and black ink across their pages telling the glad tidings of "Kernel" Wheat's return, of better business in factories and on railroads. "Feel it, say, can you feel it!"

Monday was the day I received a letter from a friend. It was addressed from Calgary. The last time I met him was in Saskatoon about a couple of months ago. He was out of a job. Gloomy? He made Dean Inge look like Maurice Chevalier. He was peeved at himself and the world at large. I was sorry for him.

It was with a spirit of pity I opened his letter but his first paragraph changed it all. Here it is:

"Received your welcome 'Epistle to the Corinthians' just yesterday and you can rest assured it was very welcome and methinks, 'never put off until After Depression (A.D.)' that which may be charged up to-day'. After these heavy deliberations I hid

myself to a typer to let you know a few things regarding my state, mental, physical, moral and otherwise".

I didn't have to read the next paragraph to know that he had a job. He was only one of thousands who knew that Old "Kernel" Wheat was back on the prairies again.

I read on:

"Your Uncle Dudley is lucky and at this moment am very busy enjoying the steady work and the feeling that the sword of Damocles, or some other Armenian or Greek, is not hanging over my head." This from the fellow whose days a short while ago were black nights; whose enthusiasm had been sapped because there was nothing much left to nurture it. He is like thousands of others in the West and the East today who have been getting a new grip on life because Old "Kernel" Wheat is in town again.

What will this boost in grain prices mean in the great growing areas of the three prairie provinces? Ottawa tells us it means millions of dollars in prairie pockets. Of course, we know that. It's going to mean a new spirit from Halifax to Vancouver. When I left the prairies a couple of months ago folk out there were feeling pretty glum. And when you think that the money they were getting for their grain was considerably less than it cost to produce it, there was reason for a depressed feeling. But they were not down and out by any means. They were plugging along, some of them grousing plenty, but all of them hopeful in spite of it all. And when things looked blackest, not more than a month ago, we knew then that dollar wheat would change it. And here it is—dollar wheat—just around the corner. "Feel it! Say, can't you feel it!"

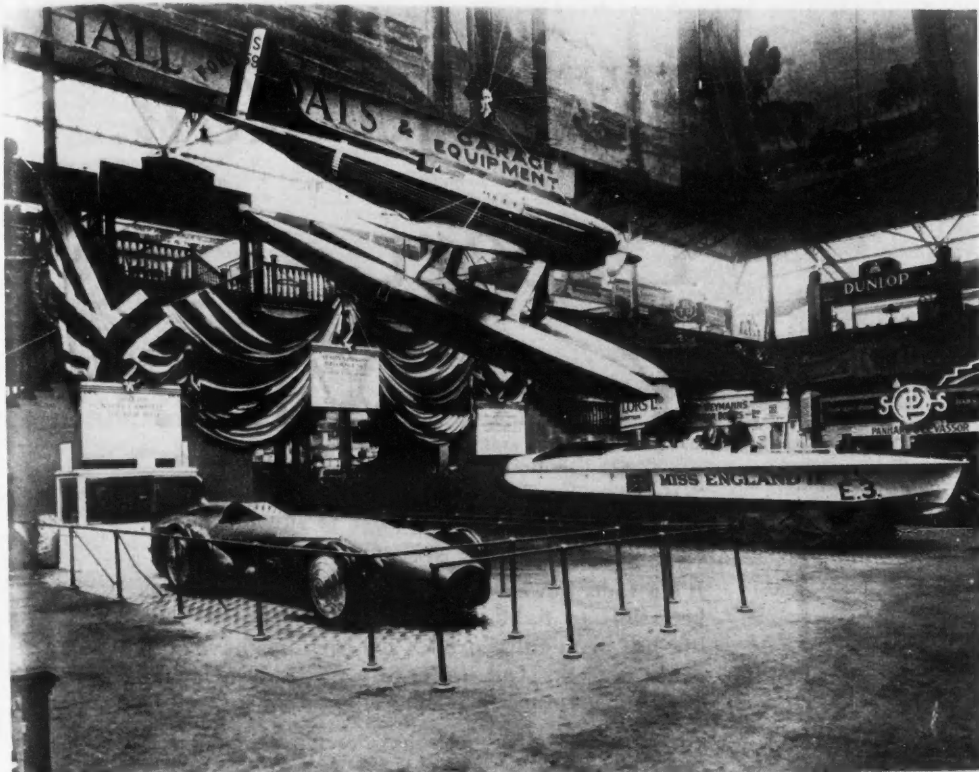
The West is a land wherein grain is the main topic of conversation most days of the year. From seeding until the season when the fruit of harvest rolls over that great stretch of track from the Peace River to the ports, it is the main concern of farmer and business man alike. And, come to think of it, wheat cuts a pretty wide swath in the business affairs of this East. Which leads us again to the enthusiasm of the chap who seemed to act like a maniac on Bay Street on Monday but who, when we came to find out, had a pretty clear conception of things despite his unusual conduct.

Business, and lots of it, will flow in from the West as grain flows East at prices that will give the farmer his cost of production and a margin besides. He will begin paying his outstanding bills and will buy necessities and a few luxuries. He may not be satisfied with dollar wheat but you can't blame him for that for he is but human after all. But dollar wheat will work wonders. He knows it. We all know it.

What a day was Monday!

New markets for Canadian grain as Russia is forced to repurchase wheat on rising markets to fulfill contracts as her crop falls short of expectations; millions of dollars added to Canada's wheat stocks as a result of price advances during October; improvements in industries and banking in all major areas; rail shipments showing prosperity; Toronto firms, Montreal firms, Hamilton firms, Brantford firms, all of them in Ontario and elsewhere, growing busier; great improvement in conditions in the United States; workers returning to jobs in key industries; steel industry on the upgrade!

Say, Old "Kernel" Wheat's back in town, Merry Christmas!



WORLD'S RECORD MACHINES AT OLYMPIA

Sir Malcolm Campbell's Bluebird; Sir Charles Wakefield's Miss England II; and the Vickers-Supermarine Rolls Royce seaplane S.B.6, all world's record holders in their respective classes, seen on exhibit at the recent Motor Show held at Olympia.

NEW WAY OF MARKING TIME

Salient Features of Proposals for Reformed Calendar—
April 15 as a Fixed Date for Easter

By CHARLES HERBERT HUESTIS, M.A. D.D.

TIME FLIES. "It's a way time has", as Artemus Ward once actually remarked.
"Our life like a dream,
Our time like a stream
Flows swiftly away;
And the fugitive moment refuses to stay."

We used to sing at Watch Night services and the thought had a profound influence upon our boyish minds.

Time itself knows no divisions, but for practical reasons we divide it up. The earth assists by dividing it into days and years as it rotates upon its axis and makes its long journey around the sun. The moon, too, helps by dividing it into months—not exactly but approximately. Then man takes a hand and divides it into hours and minutes and seconds, and invents clocks and watches to mark the same. Of course these divisions on our clocks are really space and not time divisions, for as every one knows in daily experience hours and minutes are not the same length.

"How slow ye move, ye weary hours,

As ye were wae and weary;

It was na' sae ye glinted by

When I was wi' my dearie."

Bergson says the time measured by clocks, the time of mathematicians, is really not time at all but a sort of "bastard space." In its place he puts *duration*, which he defines as "the continuous progress of the past as it grows into the future and swells as it advances." Duration is the time we feel.

There is another time division which we have not yet noted, namely, the week which has established itself chiefly by the aid of religion. There is no meteorological reason why time should be divided into sets of seven any more than into sets of five or of ten. How the week came into existence we do not know. The Hebrews had it early in their recorded history, and early in the Christian era the Romans adopted it, not from the Jews only but also from the Pagans. It belonged to a scheme of naming the days after seven planetary deities: the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. No doubt the sanctity associated with the number seven had something to do with it. Some modern physiologists are of the opinion that it is a biologic cycle written into the human constitution. I

think there may be something in that idea.

The year on our calendars is now divided into 12 months of unequal length. It is proposed to divide the year into 13 months of 28 days each. But 28 into 365 leaves one over and into 366 leaves two over. What is to be done with these days, for the earth refuses to slow up and make the division even? It is proposed to meet the difficulty by making the 29th of December, or what would be that date in the new calendar, an intercalary day, to be called "Year Day". Then when leap year comes the odd day will be placed at the end of June and be called "Peace Day" or "Leap Day." These days will be universal holidays.

The plan outlined above would seem to be so sensible that one can only wonder why it was not adopted centuries ago. Some people, however, do not like the plan, which I may say is to come before the League of Nations in the fall of this year for adoption or rejection. The reasons for objection are theological. The Seventh Day Adventists are the most aggressive in opposition. The introduction of an intercalary day will of course interrupt the regular sequence of the week. They hold that "the weekly cycle, ordained by the Creator at the beginning of time, has never been altered." The proposed calendar, with its "skip day" they claim will "strike a death blow to Bible religion." The Sunday School times also, which cannot be accused of Adventist or Jewish sympathies, in an editorial entitled "Improving on God's Law," under date Nov. 2, 1929, tells us that "God established the week of seven days," and prophesies dire judgments upon those who would interfere with its regular march through the years and the centuries.

One finds it difficult to take such objections seriously. As a matter of fact comparatively few peoples in the remote past have observed a week of seven days, and where we find it in lower cultures and among people of ancient time it has evidently been borrowed from some Semitic source. The ancient Babylonians divided the month into two parts observing a Sabbath midmonthly. Fortnightly divisions have been common in the past with many Asiatic peoples. During the classical period the Greeks did not count time by weeks; later they divided the month into three parts. The ancient Egyptians had

a week of ten days, and so had many other peoples. The Mayan civilization had a week of five days; so had some Nordic groups. Periods of five and of ten seem to have been most common before the Christian era. The five day week is a perfect fit for the year except on Leap Year; but it doesn't fit the human biological machine, and Stalin announced recently that it would be given up in Russia. After the Revolution the French tried the ten day week which did not fit men's needs either.

It will be seen that the vast majority of God's children during the long ages of the past knew nothing of a seven day week moving evenly through the year. Can we imagine primitive and pre-historic man dividing his time into seven day weeks? It was not God but man who made the week and gave its days their names.

The proposed new calendar, however, retains the seven day week and is careful not to interfere with the sacred associations of the Sabbath and the Lord's Day. Sunday will still be the first day of the week and Saturday the seventh. Moreover Easter will be a fixed date—the 15th of April—in the new calendar. This will obviate the present drift of the date between March 22 and April 25, and will also fix Easter approximately at the date of the Resurrection, of our Lord, according to Church historians.

The proposed calendar has four excellent features. It will:—

- (1) Keep the calendar in step with the solar year.
- (2) Keep the seven day week as a true time unit.
- (3) Fix the week days to perpetual dates.
- (4) Establish uniform months, commensurate with the week.

The new month is to be tucked in between June and July and it is proposed to call it "Sol" after that luminary which is so much in evidence at that time of the year. So let us hope the new plan will be universally adopted and then we can scrap all our calendars and forget:

"Thirty days hath September,

April, June, and November"

The oil wells had to shut down soon or late. There are just so many corners.—*Waterbury American*.

Grace—



IN ALL SMART SHADES . . .
AT ALL SMART SHOPS

MONARCH

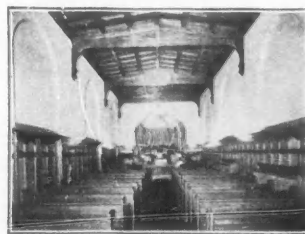
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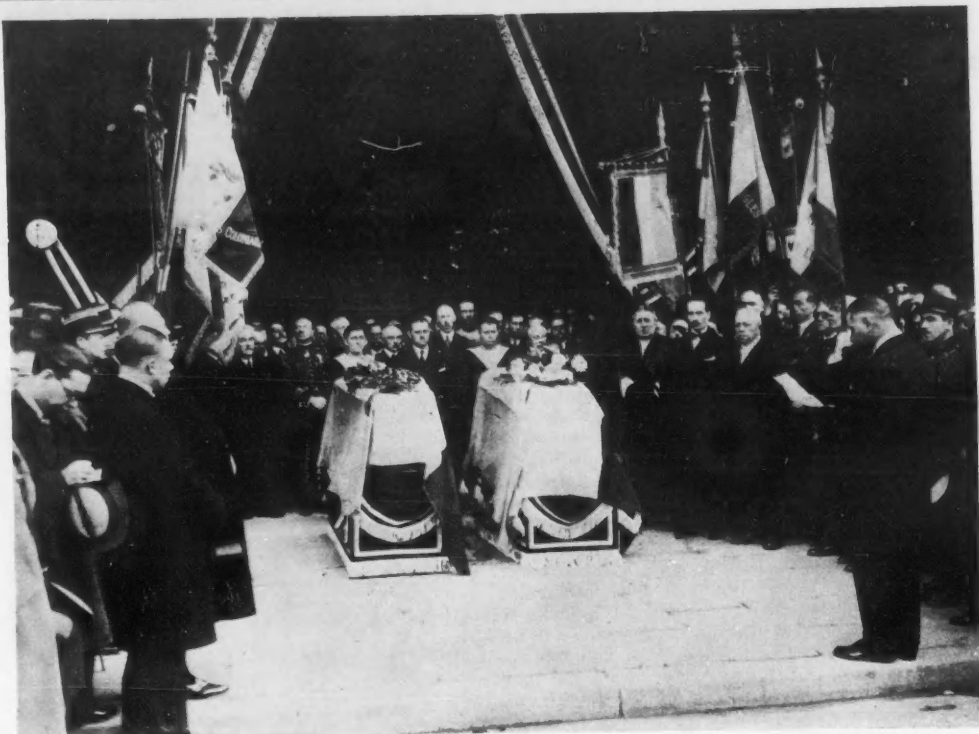
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FRANCE BIDS FAREWELL TO TWO AVIATORS—The funeral in Paris of Joseph LeBrix and his mechanic, Rene Mesmin, who were killed when their airplane, in which they were attempting a non-stop flight from Paris to Tokyo, crashed 700 miles east of Moscow. The Minister of Air, M. Dumesnil, is reading the farewell message.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Proposed Ottawa Conference

NOT infrequently the result of an election in Great Britain is but of passing interest to Canadians. Such cannot be said of the polling that has just been concluded there, nor of the developments expected to follow in its wake.

From the Canadian viewpoint the important issue to be settled by the voting was whether or not the road was to be opened to a mutually beneficial widening of trade within the Empire. Such a road, as Mr. Bennett urged last October, lay mainly through tariff preferences.

There will be no disposition in Canada to go further than Mr. Baldwin went in interpreting the Nationalist victory. He declared it to be plainly such—not a party victory for Conservatives, despite their tremendous majority over all other candidates. The Nationalist party, including Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas and a smattering of outstanding Liberals, while not advocating protective tariffs as a settled policy, declared no plan which offered to mitigate conditions would be discarded without consideration. Tariff for revenue even received very considerable public support.

So that if the new Government of Britain is not elected to impose protection in a general sense upon the country, it has a mandate that appears well defined to adopt a tariff for revenue. Through such a tariff Canadian leaders see distinct possibilities of the broad beginning of a system of Empire trade preferences to furnish greater markets for Canada's great natural products and to provide within Canada greater markets for Britain in those things which we must import.

How keenly seized of the prospects the Government is was amply evidenced by the fact that the election returns were still incomplete when Premier Bennett from his sick-bed instructed that invitations be sent out to the other Governments of the Empire inviting them to resume in Ottawa at the earliest convenient date the economic parleys which came to an abortive end a year ago in London. The response to his invitation is said to have been uniformly favorable, except that some of the Dominions believe the gatherings might be more conveniently held in the capital of the Empire.



BUST OF B. C. ARTIST, THOMAS E. FRUPP

When the new Art Gallery at Vancouver was officially opened by Lieut. Governor J. W. Fordham Johnson on Oct. 5, a feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of a bronze bust of the late Thomas Frupp—well known water-color artist. This memorial was modelled by Mr. Charles Marega and purchased by public subscription through the offices of the Vancouver Branch of the Pacific Northwest Academy of Arts, of which Mrs. Blanche E. Holt Murison is the President. The official presentation was made by Mr. Bernard McEvoy, veteran of journalism and oldest art critic in Canada.

Premier May Have to Rest

MR. BENNETT'S illness has been of greater duration than was first anticipated, aggravated, no doubt, by the enormous burden of work and worry he has been carrying since he assumed office.

There are reports that his physicians are vigorously asserting the necessity of a complete rest covering several weeks, and little surprise will be felt if the patient heeds the warning and decides to take an ocean voyage and perhaps a brief respite in the south of France.

Such an itinerary would probably bring him back to Canada by way of Britain, in which event he might find favorable opportunity to give some impetus to his desire for an early reassembling of Empire representatives to discuss trade cohesion within the Empire.

The Finance Ministry

RUMBLINGS of an enforced rest for Mr. Bennett have revived rumors that important domestic developments are highly likely within the next two or three weeks.

First of these may be the appointment of the long-discussed Minister of Finance. At the moment Mr. Bennett was taken ill he had undertaken active steps towards the organization essential to successfully carry through a domestic loan generally estimated at \$100,000,000. Resumption of this task is one of the most immediate facing his return to his desk and the suggestion is made that the manifold details may be taken from his shoulders by a new Minister in the department.

Gossip persists that Hon. E. N. Rhodes, now Minister of Fisheries, may be designated to the Finance portfolio and that, if so, other cabinet changes anticipated for several months may come at the same time. Hon. Murray MacLaren is said to be ready to step out, while Thomas Bell would give New Brunswick cabinet representation in the Fisheries Department. Nominees for Health and Pensions portfolio increase as the days go by, without any clear indication of Mr. Bennett's thoughts in the matter.

Report on Railways

MANY who follow political developments closely believe announcement will be forthcoming almost immediately of the personnel of the Royal Commission which will investigate the railway situation. The final selection, of course, is in the hands of the cabinet, but Hon. Dr. Manion has submitted his list of eligibles from which the commission will be chosen.

If Mr. Bennett is to have a holiday, he will want to see the inquiry under way before he departs, for the conviction is that whatever remedies may be devised are most urgently required and should be submitted and discussed that they may be put to work during the next session of Parliament.

While the Commission will probably sit at the chief railway centres of the Dominion, its main work will be done in Ottawa and in Montreal, where both systems have their headquarters and their records. Beginning its labors before December 1st, it is believed they will be completed before the end of January and available to the House of Commons and the public before the Speech From the Throne is disposed of.

Many Are Willing

WITH negotiations again under way—or likely to be actively in progress—looking to further Empire preferential tariffs, it is improbable that any very heavy program of tariff adjustments will be laid before Parliament in 1932. That is, unless unexpected speed is made in working out an Empire arrangement.

Because little in the way of tariff change is anticipated, the delay in appointment of Mr. Bennett's fact-finding Tariff Commission will not be keenly noted. The avalanche of financial and relief problems have hindered the Premier in finding his men for the Tariff Commission but, under any circumstances, it would not have been a simple task to find the qualifications he demanded and the willingness to serve among those so qualified. In suggesting those qualifications to Parliament Mr. Bennett said one member should be representative of the Agrarian west. Another, in the normal order of things, would be a French-speaking Canadian, and the third—the chairman—a man of judicial temperament and high experience. All should



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Hundreds have admitted the possession of all these attributes. Dozens have advanced not only the claim of qualification, but that of party service as well. Mr. Bennett has avowed that public, not party, service will guide him and rumor has it that he is about ready to name those upon whom his choice is fixed. The announcement is expected to anticipate his overseas holiday—if he takes one.

Using Broom on Pessimism

A MOST distinct improvement in confidence, if not in optimism, is reflected here during the past few days. It is predicated chiefly upon the reports which reach the Departments of Labor and Trades and Commerce from all quarters of the Dominion.

The spirit of national co-operation and of self and national assurance is getting a big fill-up from the West, particularly from those sections of it which have suffered most greatly under the adversity of a triple crop failure.

A Senator from a southern Saskatchewan district wrote this week to a friend in Ottawa. He said in part:

"I can't tell you how good it is to be home again. I felt sorry for myself and for the people of my province until I got back. But there isn't any cry of being down and out here. A few showers to pack down the drifting soil and the people were at work on next year's crop; hard at work, hopeful, determined, courageous. You can't stop this spirit. These people know they will win through, and they will!"

"Things aren't half as bad as we think they are," a cabinet minister said to me today, and added: "If we all would realize that fact, things would be better than they are."

Reconstruction of piers and docks at Saint John, N.B., destroyed by fire last summer is going ahead on schedule, and it is expected shipping facilities will be at the disposal of vessels by December 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Heckman, of Lunenburg, N.S., have a child of four and one-half years who is being hailed as a young Hercules. He weighs 100 pounds, is 42 inches in height, has a waist of 33 inches and limbs and features to correspond. He is mentally alert, and his physical strength makes him the wonder of the countryside. He hauls a heavy over-wagon with no effort, and pushes a heavily-laden barrow.

Canada, at the last computation, had 394,372 miles of public road open to traffic, of which more than 80,000 miles were surfaced—35,000 miles in the latter classification being in Ontario. It has been estimated that more than \$900,000,000 is invested in Canadian highway systems. The Dominion has one licensed motor vehicle to each eight of its population of ten million persons.

Forty hogsheads of choice South African wine recently arrived from Cape Town billed to the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission at Regina. It is the second shipment of the kind to Regina.

"I haven't averaged more than one meal a day this week, lady." "Oh, are you trying to reduce, too?"—*Sunday Weekly (Sydney).*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Editor
Mark S. Hodgeman, Advertising Manager

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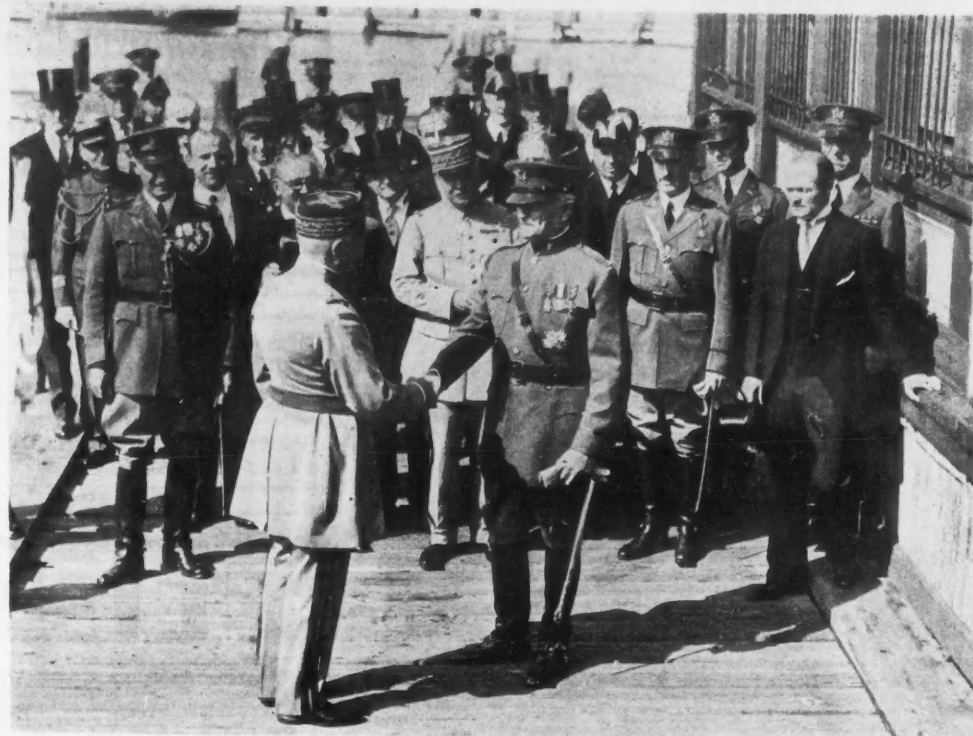
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GENERAL PERSHING GREET'S "SAVIOR OF VERDUN" AT YORKTOWN CELEBRATION
Marshal Henri Petain, head of the French delegation to the Yorktown sesqui-centennial celebration, landed on historic Virginia soil at Old Point Comfort and was greeted in the name of the American government by General John J. Pershing, one of his friends and associates in the World War. "The Savior of Verdun" and a distinguished group of descendants of George Washington's French comrades in the Revolutionary War came ashore from the cruisers Duquesne and Suffren.

BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

Broadway Guide

First Choices

"A Church Mouse", charming continental romance.
"Ballet's Chauve-Souris", in a new edition.

"Earl Carroll Vanities", gorgeous spectacle at thrift prices.
"Everybody's Welcome", musical version of "Up Pops the Devil".

"George White's Scandals", more popular than ever.
"Grand Hotel", continuing success of last season.

"Lean Harvest", London dramatic success with Leslie Banks and important English case.

"Mourning Becomes Electra", Eugene O'Neill in modern version of classic tragedy. Tremendous play.

"Payment Deferred", English melodrama and acting hit of the season, with Charles Laughton.

"The Band Wagon", leading the revue parade, with the Astaires.
"The Breadwinner", Maugham's amusing comedy with A. E. Matthews.

"The Streets of New York", splendid revival of Dion Boucicault's old play.
"The Sex Fable", French comedy with a brilliant cast including Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Ronald Squire.

"The Good Companions", splendid stage version of the Priestly novel.
"The House of Connelly", a saga of the South.

"The Left Bank", brilliant successor to "Street Scene".
"The Cat and The Fiddle", excellent musical comedy.

"Wonder Boy", another hilarious satire on Hollywood.
"Ziegfeld Follies", a revue in the well-bred Ziegfeld tradition.

WITH blazing torches, and to the most excited hymning heard in many a day, have critics hailed Eugene O'Neill's new and powerful play, "Mourning Becomes Electra", now in triumphant production at the Guild Theatre. . . . A play which towers above the scrubby output of our present day theatre. . . . a magnum opus. . . . a masterpiece. . . . widens the theatre's limited horizon. . . . O'Neill's first play of lasting importance. . . . marks his definite emergence as an artist in the theatre. . . . an occasion for great rejoicing. . . . his finest tragedy. . . . tragic melodrama of heroic proportions. . . . part of the glory that was Greece. . . . and other such flowers of rhetoric ordinarily reserved for the dead, have been strewn before the O'Neill chariot. For ourselves, we have had moments of as fine rapture before, even in this season, but not since "The Barretts", at least, or "Grand Hotel", the sustained rapture or excited adventure of this. This is tragedy in the grand manner of tragedy, poetry in the mood of exaltation which sustains its hours of foreboding and gloom.

The play, as all the world within hearing must now know, takes title and theme from the classic legend long since given to immortality in the dramatic versions of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. It is that tragedy transplanted to the spiritually unyielding soil of New England—a soil that must indeed have been bitter to the soul of the author; the fate which overtook Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, Electra, Orestes and Aegisthus, seizing upon one of its burgher families, and in a series of mounting dramatic episodes, including murder, lust, suicide and incipient incest, conducting it to the same doom. The

author has merely dismissed the pagan gods that gave scale and inevitability to ancient interpretations, and substituted for them, modern vivisection methods, the formulae of modern psychology for the whims, furies and caprices of ancient divinity. But neither scale nor inevitability are lost. The modern tragedy is conceived in classic proportions and the New England mortals that enact it are just as powerless against fate, as when the gods ruled in mystery.

The Mannon House, a thinly disguised Atrous, even to its Greek porticos, is a New England mansion of Civil War days. Its family consists of General Ezra Mannon, the father, Christine, his wife, Lavinia, his daughter, and Orin, his son. The curse is already on the house, erected in hate to a former Mannon who has sinned with a French-Canadian servant and been cast out. The son of that union, Captain Brant, a poetic seafarer and the Aegisthus of the play, has returned to avenge his mother, whose name he has taken, and, in the warring General's absence, becomes the wife's lover. The guilt of the lovers becomes known to the daughter, already bitterly in love with her father, and the implacable foe of her mother. She also learns their purpose to murder the father on his return, and later surprises her mother in the act of poisoning him. In revenge she conspires with her brother to murder the lover and the two trail the guilty pair to the captain's ship, in the act of escaping, and there shoots him in cold blood. Follows now the self destruction of the mother and later of the brother, inspired by the insistent goading of the sister, when, in fear, he threatens to confess everything. The will of the implacable sister has triumphed, she is free. But unlike the Electra of old she is not allowed to escape. A subtle doom has been prepared for her in the horrified discovery that she too loved the man she had killed in hatred of her mother. And so in the mourning that becomes her, she returns to the doomed house to shut herself in forever with its nightmares.

The play is in form a trilogy composed of "The Homecoming", "The Hunted" and "The Haunted". It is, however, given in one continuous performance, within the same time limits as "Strange Interlude", instead of, as originally planned, in three performances. Its production is probably the Guild Theatre's greatest feat to date but to that, and to the inspired performances of Alice Brady, the modern New England Electra, Alla Nazimova, the superbly sinister Clytemnestra, and much else, we shall probably return again and even again.

"THE Roof" demonstrates anew Mr. Galsworthy's abiding faith in mankind. And, after Electra, perhaps we need it. In an old-fashioned Paris hotel, frequented by the English, he has assembled a number of his fellow countrymen. Among the guests are three young men, obviously on a bender, a pair of lovers who have stolen

away for a little marital prelude, a pair of middle-aged trippers, and the family of a dying author, including the author, his wife and two ecstatic little daughters. In four separate scenes and as many hotel rooms, are the groups first presented. An aged waiter and philosopher, by name *Gustave*, ministers to each group and attends to their wants. Discussion turns on life and character, what each would do if the test came. And one of the tipplers below is unwittingly providing the test by setting fire to the hotel. How each responds is of course the theme of the play. All eventually reach the roof to await rescue, all except the dying author and *Gustave*, who has helped everyone else, and is now making a fruitless effort to save this life already fled. The waiter is in turn rescued by the young tippler who has started all the trouble, at the cost of his own life. Until the time the firemen have completed the work of rescue, the fundamental integrity of human nature has been likewise proved all around. Self discipline has held.

The play was first presented in London in 1929 and while more or less a series of disjointed scenes, there is much in it to relish. Its character drawing, at least, is in Galsworthy's best vein and his *Gustave*, as portrayed by Edward La Roche, is almost worth the experiences of that Paris night to have met. Ernest Cossart is there too, in the stage's funniest property, a nightshirt, stalking mosquitoes with a bedroom slipper.

"WONDER Boy", as if in answer to the many prayers that have gone up, since the season began, for another "Once in a Lifetime", comes to make it Twice in a Lifetime. That is to say, its theme is Hollywood again, and America's hokum industry, the movies. And if the gaily satirical mood of that famous spoofing of last season, become a little more cynical, is mixed now with a little of the Dreiser gall, it is still great fun, as funny sometimes as the Kaufman-Hart play, and more dramatic in content.

The wonder boy of the play is a sappy youth, bent on becoming a dentist, but temporarily diverted from his career among the molars, by an accidental discovery at Hollywood, that he is a "type". Over all his protests, frenzied managers proceed to make him a star, and the play is a story of the dizzy heights they point and the abyssal depths he found. In the progress of the play we are presented with some very unflattering portraits of cold blooded and double crossing film magnates—and no fooling.

Edward Chodorov and Arthur Barton are the authors and the sardonic Joe Harris has aided and abetted their efforts with a splendid production and the gift of a more than competent cast. We recommend "Wonder Boy", even if you have seen "Once in a Lifetime". If you have not, then we insist.

Announcements for the coming week are many and various. But the one in which SATURDAY NIGHT

(Continued on Page 7)

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Whistling is a sure sign of a moron, a New York professor says, and we, too, have tried to work when some one was whistling. — *Topeka State Journal*.

Those grape-bricks ought to provide a pleasant paving substitute on that road which has heretofore been partial to good intentions. — *Ohio State Journal*.

Somebody or other has invented a motor horn which sounds like a harp, presumably so that the pedestrians will hardly notice their transition to a better life. — *Boston Herald*.

An inventive wet offers the argument that a fellow full of beer has a faculty for getting away from the subject, which many psychologists say is all the present situation demands. — *Detroit News*.

DRAMA

Browning's Love Story

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RUDOLPH BESIER'S drama, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", the first of the productions of Sir Barry Jackson's renowned Birmingham Repertory Company, opened at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week and public approval is such that it is being continued for a fortnight's engagement.

The international success of this serious play has been paralleled only by the runs of certain farces and musical comedies. So remarkable is its vogue that for several months Wimpole St. in London has often been thronged with tourists from America who go to gaze on the house at No. 50 where the initial stages of the love-story of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett were enacted.

It would have amazed Robert Browning, who tried so hard as a young man to become a successful dramatist had a seeress told him that eighty odd years after the events, the idyllic tale of his courtship would capture the imagination of two worlds. The secret marriage and subsequent elopement to Italy of the Brownings in September, 1846, caused a great public sensation, as well it might, considering the fact that Elizabeth Barrett was the most famous feminine figure in the England of the forties barring young Queen Victoria, and Browning was a rising genius. A defect in Mr. Besier's play is that he fails to convey to his audiences the contemporary fame of his heroine, friend of all the noted literary figures of that day. When the elopement took place even Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, had his comment to make: "So Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett have gone off together. I hope they may understand each other—nobody else could."

Authorities differ as to the age of Elizabeth when love came into her life. William Sharp's short biography of Browning written immediately after the poet's death in 1889, says she was born in 1809 and therefore 37 in 1846, and that Browning was but three years her junior. The latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica places her birth in 1806 and makes the difference in ages six years. But the glorious fact about the affair is that both were radiantly happy throughout the 15 years of their married life.

The strange revival of interest in their courtship which has given birth within the past 18 months not only to Mr. Besier's drama but to two novels, is due primarily to psychological interest in the tyrant, Edward Moulton Barrett, Elizabeth's parent. He was the Victorian upper middle class father and domestic ogre carried to his *reductio ad absurdum*. Sinister as this creature is in Mr. Besier's play he is not exaggerated. Some three score of his living descendants tried to induce the Lord Chancellor to suppress this play, but could not prove that the characterization was a slander. He was a pietist whose great wealth was based on Jamaican sugar and slavery; and slaves were not more unhappy than his large family of children. The natural tyranny of Victorian theories as to the duties of fatherhood seems to have been complicated in his case by insanity which took the form of hatred of marriage and all sexual relations. He conceived the idea that he should be all in all to his children and that the marriage of any one of them would lead to a divided allegiance. This polite, prayerful and cold-blooded tyrant is credited with having possessed a superficial geniality, but Mr. Besier deprives him of that attribute. He is the dominating figure of the drama, and his marmorial brutality and colossal egotism hold the audiences fascinated. Tradition has it that alone among his children he really loved his eldest child Elizabeth. He was certainly proud of her and furthered her literary career. But he preferred that she should die rather than escape his control. Mr. Besier in one scene, which has been in some quarters misunderstood, does make him give expression to his intense inner craving for an emotional response from the sole object of his affections.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street" owes the spell it exercises over sensitive auditors to the fact that it is a transcript of life—a transcript stranger than fiction but simply and directly folded. Incidentally Mr. Besier has most skillfully recreated the atmosphere of a wealthy London home of the for-



FRITZ KREISLER
World famous violinist-composer who plays in concert at Massey Hall on Nov. 19th.

ties. Sir Barry Jackson's production is perfect, remarkable in taste and nuance, and a capital example of effective teamwork by well schooled artists. If Julian d'Albie's rigid and saturnine impersonation of the dominating figure, Barrett, seems incredible, it must be remembered that according to standards of today Barrett was incredible. Modern critics sometimes charge Dickens with exaggeration in his studies of cold domestic tyrants like *Dombey*, but very probably Dickens knew all about Edward Moulton Barrett. The Elizabeth of Daphne Heard is a most touching and memorable creation, marked by fine intelligence and sure technique. She does not try to make the sick woman beautiful, but conveys a sense of the spiritual beauty which was undoubtedly her chief attribute. The Browning of David Wolfitt is a warm, stimulating, distinguished creation. There is a wealth of good talent bestowed on minor roles. It would be difficult to imagine a more captivating embodiment of a charming rattling minx than that of Sophie Stewart, remembered for her lovely Marigold. Elizabeth's two sisters, the rebellious Henrietta, and the resigned Arabella are finely realized by Prudence Magor and Peggy Surtees; and one of the most engaging and artistic characterizations is that of the Mary Hartly-Milburn as the devoted maid, Wilson. The many minor masculine roles are all flawlessly embodied; and the lighting and investiture are beautiful.

Petticoat Influence

A LIGHT but amusing comedy of manners is "Petticoat Influence", by Neil Grant, and currently produced by Cameron Matthews at the Empire Theatre, Toronto. The scene is England, the subject political appointments, and the diversion, the success of feminine intrigue in the manipulation of these appointments. Peggy Chalfont's husband, Richard, is equipped by experience for the governing of a certain island of the Empire but the Countess of Darnaway's uncle is recommended for the position by the Earl of Darnaway who is in the Cabinet. But Peggy finds that the Countess is having an affair with her husband's secretary and when she communicates her knowledge to the Countess in a feminine way the latter loses all enthusiasm for the appointment of her uncle and works industriously on behalf of Peggy's husband. Mary Hone is excellent as usual as Peggy, Cameron Matthews despite unfamiliarity with some of his lines is capital as the Earl of Darnaway who was not above a little amorous intrigue himself, and John Tregale gives a broad characterization of the stupid uncle, Lord Algernon. Alan Willey, as Richard, Velma Royton as the Countess and Harry Green as the secretary, Reggie Melcombe, acquit themselves satisfactorily.

"Liliom"

FOR its first production of the new season, Hart House Theatre, under the direction of Edgar Stone, presented Franz Molnar's fantasy, "Liliom". This play was first seen in Toronto some years ago with Joseph Schildkraut in the title role and Eva Le Gallienne as Julie. In its combina-

tion of hard-boiled realism—the setting of the play is Budapest circus life—and unadulterated fantasy it offers extreme difficulties in handling to a group of amateur players, but the Hart House production was sufficiently well-done to lift it out of the purely experimental class. "Liliom" is a midway barker, tough and unmanageable, who ultimately kills himself and goes before the bar of Heaven to explain his sins. Dixon Wagner gave a colorful tense, performance of Liliom and Elaine Wodson played the girl Julie with fine skill and sensitivity. The remainder of the company was well-balanced.

MUSIC

Ovation for McCormack

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE ovation accorded to the famous Irish tenor, John McCormack, when he stepped on the platform of Massey Hall on October 30th after an absence of over 17 years warmed the cockles of his Celtic heart; and as McCormack's leading attribute is his ability to put his heart into his singing his auditors were the gainers thereby. Hand-clapping did not suffice for some of his admirers in the galleries. They stamped and cheered and shouted "Good old John". Sometimes during the evening their enthusiasm became almost embarrassing to him but the genuine warmth of the welcome gave a spirit of good cheer to the occasion.

The voice of the boy from Athlone with "a lark in his throat", has preserved its freshness and beauty in a remarkable degree. It was in 1904, when the Dublin Cathedral Choir came to America to sing at the St. Louis Exposition that McCormack first sang in America. He was then a lad of 20, and from 1907 onward he has been a famous figure on the concert stage. The secret of the preservation of his voice probably lies in the naturalness of his production, the production of a well-trained man with the divine lust of song; and in the fact that he has never strained his voice by subjecting it to tasks unfitted to its timbre and its resources. Even the great Melba once put herself out of commission for an entire season by trying to sing Wagnerian roles,

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but Mr. McCormack has left the strenuous work to robust tenors and has confined his efforts to purely lyrical compositions, for which he was always so endowed. Needless to say no singer renders the rich and varied literature of Irish song with as much fervor and characteristic feeling as he.

McCormack's gifts as an artist are however by no means confined to the music of his native land. This he proved in his rendering of the singularly lovely series of lyrics which constituted his first two groups, embracing numbers by Handel, Brahms, Sir Hubert Parry and others. The fervor and smoothness of his intonation were especially moving in an old Italian aria from Vinci's "Artaserse". Brahms' "In Stiller Nacht" was sung with exquisite finesse and the rendering of "Good Night, Dear", an old Lute Melody arranged by Bunten, was memorable in delicacy of treatment.

For singing purposes the Irish brogue of McCormack is inimitable in softness, humor and tenderness; and the freshness of his tones was especially manifest in his mezzo-voice singing of high passages. He gave several fine arrangements of Irish folk songs by Herbert Hughes including the pensive "Forlorn Queen", the irresistible "Spanish Lady" and the merry "Kitty My Love". Another captivating and unfamiliar song was "Smilin' Kitty O'Day" arranged by the celebrated movie actor, Ernest Torrence who started life as a basso. More widely familiar Irish lyrics like "The Meeting of the Waters", "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms", "The Last Rose of Summer" and "The Rose of Tralee" took most of his audience by storm, were sung with a charming unexaggerated sentiment that made one wish he could establish a class for radio vocalists. Mr. McCormack was supported at the piano by the noted accompanist, Edwin Schneider.

Don Cossack Chorus

THE two concerts by the Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus given at Massey Hall last week under the sponsorship of Mr. Suckling proved immensely popular. Visiting choruses have not infrequently fared rather badly in Toronto, owing perhaps to the fact that it presents so much choral music of home production, but last season the Don Cossacks made such a superb impression that their permanent drawing power was established. With the exception of the Prague Teachers Choir this organization is much the finest male choir ever heard in Canada, and because of its history and military character makes a more romantic appeal.

Its directing mind, Serge Jaroff, is a really inspired conductor and his 36 choristers represent a remarkable wealth of fine vocal material. The range of their repertoire is vast. There is literally nothing that they cannot sing. They are equally at home in the solemn liturgical music of the Russian Church, the humors and sentiment of folk song, and the wild war ditties of their native steppes. This is not a peasant chorus but made up of highly educated singers. The volume and beauty of their tonal achievements, their mastery of the finer nuances of choral art, and their entrancing verve in attack enable them to captivate every type of listener.

Toronto Symphony

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra entered on the second chapter of its history on the opening of its tenth season at Massey Hall on October 27th. It was the debut of Dr. Ernest MacMillan as permanent conductor following the untimely death of its founder, Dr. Luigi von Kunitz.

Circumstances have permitted the acquisition of a large amount of valuable new and able talent in its string sections, so that in this respect the organization is in better shape than in the past. The wind sections are for the most part excellent also though the trumpet was somewhat blasty and the French horn inclined to be "wet". But the whole orchestra played

with so much vitality and expression under the electrifying inspiration of Dr. MacMillan, as to promise splendid things for the balance of the season. Though handicapped by an injured arm still in a condition of convalescence, he showed an authority and temperamental brilliance that roused the most sincere enthusiasm.

The guest artist was Ernest Seitz; and a city which can present such a conductor, such a pianist and such a noble string ensemble is certainly fortunate.

The late Dr. Von Kunitz was memorialized with such sincerity that some of his friends and pupils were moved to tears. After the National Anthem the orchestra and audience stood in absolute silence for more than two minutes, and it was amazing that so many hundreds of people could achieve such complete stillness. Thus a mood was established for Funeral March from Beethoven's "Eroica" played with beautiful intonation and reverential feeling.

Mr. Seitz for his ninth annual appearance with the orchestra chose Chopin's Concerto No. 1 in E minor, one of the few piano-forte compositions in which he made use of orchestra. The work was written in 1833 when he was 23 years old and at height of his popularity as a virtuoso and artistic favorite in Paris. It is hardly a true concerto because the orchestra is used merely as an accompaniment rather than in co-partnership, but as piano-forte music the two movements Romanze (Larghetto) and Rondo (Vivace) are replete with a fragrant and tender loveliness. Never has the touch of Mr. Seitz been more melting, yet clean and virile. The grace with which he interpreted the brilliant ornaments, and the delicate warmth of his tone were ravishing; and there was perfect co-operation with the conductor.

Mr. MacMillan's great opportunity came in Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, composed in 1812 at what was apparently the happiest period of the composer's life, though deafness was creeping upon him. He called it his "little" symphony and in addition to its brevity it is unique in the fact that it does not possess a slow movement. All is in a spirit of Titanic playfulness, but it is never heavy-footed playfulness. Throughout it is sparkling, spontaneous and overflowing with characteristic melody. The expressive brilliance of Dr. MacMillan's rendering, his grasp of every beautiful detail, the gusto of his attack, and the general quality of the orchestra, inspired everyone with confidence in the future.

The Film Parade

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

Devotion

IN "DEVOTION" Ann Harding covers her blonde hair with an extremely unattractive brown wig, assumes spectacles and a cockney vernacular out of Punch, and goes off to act as nursery-governess to the son of the young man she has just met and fallen in love with at afternoon tea. She puts the little fellow to bed and hears his prayers, tries to do the same by the father, gives the latter afternoon tea when he asks for brandy, says "Ow-w, Mr. Trent, you'll 'ave such an 'ead!"

It was at this point that Miss A.—who was with me shut her eyes, leaned back, and said, "You tell me when it's over."

Thirty-five minutes later she asked, "Does he know who she is yet?"

Everybody knew, I told her. Trent, the hero, knew, and his artist-friend knew, and she knew they both knew. And the lady who had just come in carrying a two-year old child knew and so did the two-year-old child.

"Then what's holding up the news-reel?" asked Miss A.—"There's a boy just gone by on a bicycle," I said, "maybe he doesn't know yet."

Miss A.—closed her eyes again. Miss Harding took off her spectacles and her wig, dropped the cockney for her own cadenced speech with the long ritardando on final syllables, put on a pretty dress and everybody had tea. But the next time Miss A.—opened her eyes, she was back in the nursery-governess outfit again, saying "Ow-w, Mr. Trent—"

"You said she knew he knew," Miss A.—said reproachfully.

"She does know he knows," I said, "Only she doesn't know yet whether he knows she knows. She's just trying to keep up the fun."

"What a madcap!" Miss A.—said, "Just imagine if he were to find out!"

At last it all ended, to every-



Miss Velma Royton, who will be seen with the Cameron Mathews Players at the Empire Theatre next week in "The Dover Road".

body's intense satisfaction—with afternoon tea all round. "If I'd been naming it I wouldn't have called it 'Devotion,'" said Miss A.—afterwards over hamburger steak and onions.

"What would you have called it?" I asked and Miss A.—said after a moment's thought that she would have called it "Sticky Door-Knobs".

"But there weren't any sticky door-knobs in it," I said.

"Well there wasn't any devotion in it," said Miss A.

The hero wasn't devoted to his wife, she pointed out, since he had thrown her out four years before. And the heroine wasn't devoted to the hero, since she walked out on him and wouldn't even answer when he telephoned. And the artist-friend wasn't devoted to the heroine since he wanted to take her to Italy without marrying her; and he wasn't devoted to his wife, since he was up in court for shooting her.

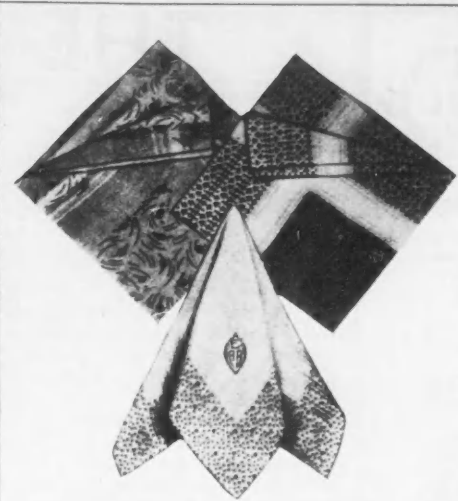
"Maybe it's called 'Devotion' because everybody in it was devoted to afternoon tea," she suggested.

This seems to be the real explanation. "Devotion" is hereby awarded the prize of Best Titled Picture of 1931.

Wallingford

THERE isn't any tea-drinking in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" which is carried through by Mr. William Haines at a smart American tempo. Young Mr. Wallingford is a smiling well-dressed individual, with perhaps more energy than subtlety, but so is young Mr. Haines, who, having matured and lost a little of his innocent roundness of countenance, fits into his latest part with an almost perceptible click.

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Coming Events

A. A. MILNE, author of many of the stage's most delightful and fantastic comedy dramas, will again be the attraction at the Empire Theatre next week, when Mr. Ernest Torrence's shamed affection for his saxophone, and the pleasantest thing in it is Miss Leila Hyam's laugh.

AN EVENT of unique interest will be the first appearance in Canada of the French two-piano team Weiner and Doucet, who have driven Paris wild with enthusiasm during the past year. Andre George the noted critic says: "Weiner has no equal in maintaining the rhythmic frame. Doucet's hands are the lightest in the world, creating beautiful, indefinable lines. Their playing forms an indestructible amalgamation." They perform the works of such classic composers as Bach and Vivaldi, and such modernists as Honegger, Poulenc, Prokofiev and Stravinsky. They will be heard under the auspices of the Toronto Women's Musical Club at Hart House Theatre at 3 p.m. on the afternoon of Nov. 12th.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Ernest MacMillan conducting, plays the Second Twilight Concert of the season at Massey Hall on Tuesday next, November the 10th, at 5.15. The soloist is Elie Spivak who plays the Lalo "Spanish Symphony" for violin and Orchestra. The Orchestra numbers are: L'Arlésienne Suite of Bizet, and Elgar's Overture "Cockaigne".

(Continued on Page 10)



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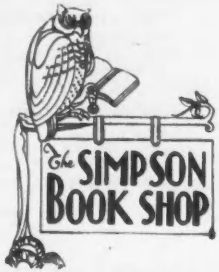
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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

"Steenie"

"The Reckless Duke", by Sir Philip Gibbs; Toronto, The Mussion Book Company, Ltd.; \$4.50.

By D. G. CREIGHTON

IT WAS inevitable that one of the new biographers should write a life of Buckingham. George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, has all the necessary qualifications. His career becomes a most gorgeous romance without ever ceasing to be sober history. His extravagances, his riotous adventures and his cheerful effrontery have the weighty justification of historical importance, and he takes his place naturally among those other amusing adventurers of history, Charles II, Napoleon III, Charles James Fox and Palmerston, whom the new historians have already honored.

Perhaps Sir Philip Gibbs is not as well fitted as he might be to present the reckless Duke to the public. The England of early Stuart times, as well as the England of the Restoration and the Regency, demands of its historians an attitude of urbane detachment, and Sir Philip, despite heroic efforts at impartiality, can scarcely conceal an honest dislike of the maals of King James's Court. As an historian, Sir Philip reveals a further and perhaps more serious naïveté. It is not that he has neglected the documents. True, he lists at the head of his contemporary sources a work which the authors of the new bibliography on Stuart history assure us is "to be used cautiously"; but, on the whole, he has worked among reputable sources and uses contemporary letters to good effect.

But Buckingham, as he swaggered confidently through his ten years of power, should be shown against the towering background of that Puritanism, which a score of years later had destroyed the society which he stood for and the King whom he served. It is this background of slowly gathering revolutionary forces which Sir Philip has neglected. He spends too much time among the subordinate Court scandals of the time, which he records as if it were a kind of painful duty. He picks his way with some awkwardness among the thorny political struggles of the time; and he has little more than embarrassed platitudes for the obscure currents of public opinion which caused them.

It is upon Buckingham—"Steenie", as that sentimental, petulant old man, James I, called him—that Sir Philip lavishes his attention. And the portrayal of the Duke's personality is the best part of the book. The author holds no brief for Buckingham, although he is inclined at times to sentimentalize over him. His policy, he seems to think, was little more than the sum total of his varying prejudices, and he regarded Eng-



THE AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF SAN MICHELE" calls upon the King of Sweden.—Dr. Axel Munthe, for many years physician to the late Queen Victoria of Sweden, with King Gustaf at the Royal villa on the island of Oland in the Baltic.

land as a kind of weapon for the redress of his personal grievances. Unsatisfied apparently with the war with Spain which was largely the result of his strenuous advocacy, the Duke helped to propel England into a second and equally lamentable war with France. His personal courage could not redeem the English expeditions against Spain and France from the failure to which his incompetence as Admiral had doomed them. But he was patriotic, fundamentally honest, often generous to a defeated foe; and throughout all the difficulties he encountered and the opposition he aroused, he remained imperturbable, gaily confident, full of plausible excuses and optimistic projects.

Sir Philip admits the bombast and hustling inconsequence of "Steenie's" policy; but he dwells fondly upon these disarming sides of his character. There is nothing particularly deft or racy about the style of the book; and in a laudable attempt to create atmosphere, Sir Philip has robbed the vocabulary of costumed historical romance, without great success. But the excitement and uneasy glory of Buckingham's career gets into the narrative; and Buckingham himself, facile, versatile, impetuous, emerges, though a little blurred by sentimentalism, as a real personality.

Wagner's Women

"The Women in Wagner's Life", by Julius Kapp; Longmans Green, Toronto; 284 pages; \$4.50.

By A. RAYMOND MULLENS

IN THIS book Dr. Kapp sets out to prove that three women were responsible for the music dramas of Richard Wagner. I don't think he succeeds in proving anything of the kind. A great composer writes his music because he is the sort of man who is peculiarly equipped for doing so; his relations with women may prove either a source of annoyance to him or a stimulus to his work; his sweethearts are not responsible for his genius.

But in developing his theme the learned doctor accomplishes far more than he set out to do; he proves that Richard Wagner, tremendous genius as he was, was also one of the most odious men who have ever lived; a coarse sensualist, a faithless lover, a disloyal friend, a liar and a cheat.

Wagner himself confesses that as a child he could not touch his sisters' clothing without being overcome by powerful sensual emotions. Richard's first employment was that of chorus master at Wurzburg. One of the ladies of the chorus was Therese Ringlemann. In his *Autobiography* Wagner says: "I gave Therese a regular course of singing-lessons, employing a method which to this day I am not clear about." Hm! A few paragraphs later: "A more serious feeling was aroused by my intrigue with Friederike Galvani." The "intrigue" is described and does not make pleasant reading.

A year later, when Wagner was conductor at Magdeburg, he met Minna Planer, the prima donna of the company. This unfortunate woman he married. His treatment of her was abominable. She shared the hardships of his exile in Paris, and Wagner deserted her the moment he had found the means to live in something like comfort. Again and again Minna forgave her composer his flagrant unfaithfulness and her reward was always the same—abuse and misery. As a result of Wagner's conduct Minna Wagner died of heart-failure.

Wagner's "undying love" was Mathilde Wesendonk, the wife of a wealthy silk merchant. Otto Wesendonk behaved with great generosity to Wagner. He kept him supplied with money—someone always performed this useful office for the composer—he gave him a magnificent house at Zurich in Switzerland; in return Richard stole his wife from him. Wesendonk forgave even this treachery. For his wife's sake he renounced marital relations. Some years later he once again succeeded in recapturing his wife's affections. For this cowardly act Wagner forgave neither husband nor wife.

Finally Wagner conceived that Cosima von Bulow, the wife of his greatest friend and most ardent disciple, was necessary to his happiness. So, true to his creed, he

CANADIAN BOOK WEEK AT EATON'S

Canadian books are in prominence in the Eaton Book Department, a few of the more important only are listed here:—
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betrayed his friend's trust and ruined the life of one of the most unselfish and noble souls the world of music has ever known.

Sandwiched between his attentions to these women were countless others. The best-known were Wilhelmine Schroder-Devrient, the great opera singer, Jessie Laussot—the wife of yet another friend and benefactor, and the actress Friederike Meyer, with whom Wagner lived and travelled quite openly and on whose purse he made frequent demands. To mention the others is profitless; suffice it to say that they ranged in station from princesses to servant girls.

As to Wagner's character in general a quotation from a letter written to the composer by his brother pretty well sums it up: "Gratitude for past help is a feeling unknown to you—all that is just a confounded obligation! This has always been so—think of Brockhaus, Konig, Luttichau, Pusinelli, Tichatschek, and all the others who have helped you in one way or another. Great as is my regard for your talent, I have, therefore, none for your character."

The effect of this book on music-lovers can only be conjectured. Very probably the Wagner fanatics will conclude from it that all the misery Wagner's iniquities caused is all too small a price to have been paid for the music he produced. Those whose interest in Wagner is not centered solely in the effect his music produces—the name of Bernard Shaw comes to the mind in this connection—will find the revelations it contains a spur to a not quite genuine enthusiasm. Those who love music best when it is most noble will find an explanation for the feeling they have always had that even at its most gorgeous Wagner's music is tainted with theatricalism. A man's life is best shown forth in the work which is its real expression.

The life that Dr. Kapp shows us in this valuable but terrible book is one that must be courageously contemplated if Wagner's music is to be profoundly understood.

Back To Romance

"The Virtuous Knight", by Robert Emmet Sherwood; Scribner's—Copp-Clark, Toronto; 395 pages.

"Daggers and Jewels; The Gorgeous Adventures of Benvenuto Cellini", by William Dana Orcutt; Dodd Mead and Co.; 372 pages; \$2.50.

By WILLIAM M. GIBSON

THE historical romance, after lying fallow for a number of years, properly enough had its revival in the Gothick North of legendary chivalry. Fiction in this form grew to be virtually non-existent in the latter war, and the immediate post-war period, although it continued to crop up, in a modified and bowdlerized form, for the benefit of the school-room.

It was not until Feuchtwanger produced "Power" ("Jew Suss" in the English edition) that any serious attention was paid by current writers to the historical, not merely as a background, but as a theme, for their fiction.

Mr. Sherwood's novel of the Crusades is written with a coldly calculating understanding of the frailties of human nature, not only at that period, but also today. At the risk of cliché, one is apt to say, on closing his book, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose"; and that, of course, is precisely what Mr. Sherwood intends. It is that attitude of approach, which Mr. Sherwood has so happily made his own, that causes the reader to forget that this is "just one of those historical affairs", and settle down with real enjoyment to the book. It is witty, it is fresh, and it has a sophistication, a maliciously keen



MEMORIAL TO COMPOSER OF "NANCY LEE"

Dame Clara Butt (left) recently unveiled a tablet to the memory of the late F. E. Weatherley, composer of "Nancy Lee", "The Holy City" and many other popular songs, at his birthplace, Bath, England.

sophistication, unknown in all the Reginald writes a novel called "Bindweed", which sells to the tune of a quarter-of-a-million copies. Henceforward, Reginald is a plutocrat, who buys ever so much land and purchases *lingerie de luxe* for Sylvia. All this is as it should be, and we read on in a perfect delirium of dollars and doughnuts, and come to like Reginald very much. He really is not spoiled by his success, and seems to like wasting his money in a perfectly sensible way. On a visit to the city, he meets an old love, Coral Bell, who is forty-seven years of age and still giggling. No, the hero does not fall in love with Coral Bell all over again. Truth to tell, he finds her rather a bore and almost says so. So, he and Sylvia weary of London and go back to lovely Westaways, where they are happy ever after. There are daffodils and roses and wall-flowers—and a dear old cat

called John Wesley for some mysterious reason. We leave these delectable lovers in Westaways, profoundly happy and peaceful. Reginald, we are sure, keeps on writing, until he is eighty years of age, and Sylvia is sixty-seven. Reginald's hair may turn grey, but Sylvia's must remain golden. She will continue to walk through the woods, wearing that skirt of brown and gold-colored blouse—and perhaps a string of amber beads. Sylvia surely has eyes like Swinburne's "Felise":

"The greyest of things blue,
The bluest of things green.

They are such a charming couple to know. Then we think of Sir Conan Doyle's "A Duet—and a Chorus" and of Mr. E. F. Benson's "The Reaping" and conclude that we like "Two People" best of all. It is difficult for a story to be sweet, without becoming saccharine; but we think Mr. Milne has accomplished this fact. We should like to call his style "whimsical", but Sir James Barrie seems to have a monopoly of this adjective. Whatever we may call it, we find it easy to read and hard to forget. And now we shall read once more, "The King's Breakfast" and all about how "they're changing the guard at Buckingham Palace".

A young man fell into a state of coma, but recovered before his friends had buried him. One of them asked what it felt like to be dead.

"Dead," he exclaimed. "I wasn't dead, and I knew I wasn't dead, because my feet were cold, and I was hungry."

"But how did that make you sure?"

"Well, I knew that if I were in heaven I shouldn't be hungry, and if I were in the other place my feet wouldn't be cold."—*The Christian Advocate*.

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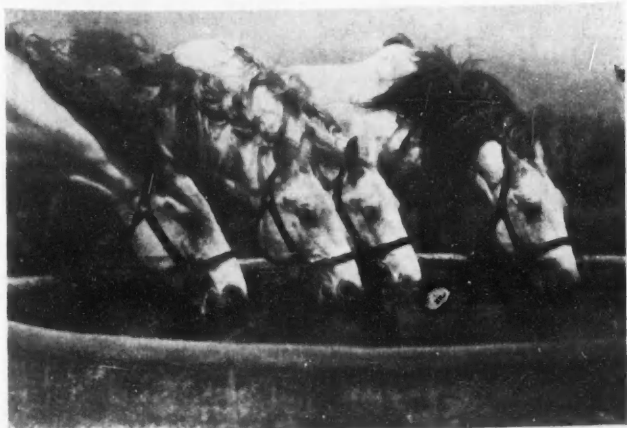
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Rugby

By N. A. B.

WITH the elimination of the once-mighty Hamilton Tigers from the Big Four rugby race, Canadian rugby has entered upon a new era, an entirely different age from all previous ones. When the solons of the C.R.U. introduced the now celebrated forward pass into our rather slow national fall sport, they hoped only to liven up the game and open it out. It was thought that the new pass would be a seldom-called weapon that might at rare intervals afford a thrill. But no development in Canadian sport has been as remarkable as that of the forward pass. The new offensive weapon has absolutely revolutionized Canadian rugby. It has revealed the fact that no matter how heavy a line may be, no matter how good a kicker may be booting against a team, no matter how many line-plunging giants a team may have, all of these once all-important factors are almost negligible against a team who possess an adept hurler of forward passes.

No team in Canadian rugby ever had a heavier, tougher, more powerful line than the Tigers, no team has ever boasted such an array of smashing line-plungers as Timmis, Sprague, Small, Zvonkin, Rohmer and Bowdway, but even these advantages which once would have been insuperable melted like snow in the face of that shining newcomer, the forward pass. Against those galloping Montreal



Ann Harding and Leslie Howard in the film, "Devotion", reviewed in this issue.

ball-carriers, Perry, Welch, Whitty, St. Germaine and Tellier, racing like greyhounds after the perfect forward heaves of Warren Stevens and Haynes, the Tigers seemed like a host of aged and bewildered elephants, helpless and a bit pathetic trying to catch a herd of antelopes. Once those passes got going, it would have been only fair to present the Tigers with bicycles to be used for pursuit, for the game lumbering Bengals needed more speed than two mere feet could give them.

The old game of rugby has de-

servedly passed into limbo, wherever that is. It was monotonous, it was built for brawn rather than brains, and toughness rather than cleverness. Two bucks and a kick, two bucks and a kick was the only formula until Queen's Leadley-Batstone combination began to sneak in the odd extension run. The old heavy style of line plunging whose greatest exponents were the Tigers persisted because it was once the most reliable weapon for gaining ground. A good plunger would gain six or seven yards, a Brian Timmis ten to fifteen and a Dave

Sprague twenty-five or thirty at rare times, but this new manoeuvre will sometimes carry the ball from the five-yard line of a hard-pressed club clean down the field and over the erstwhile victors' line for a touchdown. In Montreal's great 21-14 victory over Tigers, the Winged Wheelers scored almost at will whenever Stevens stepped back and hurled one forward to a catcher who seemed invariably and miraculously to come up right under the ball. A word of praise for Perry and Welch of Montreal; they have the surest catching hands that ever grabbed a sailing oval. The Wheelers have a great band of clever tacklers, fine plungers in Jotkus and Hempey and are just as tough as Tigers without being as crude. They are the logical choice for the 1931 Dominion champions. Whether Queen's or Western win the Intercollegiate title (and it is a toss-up with Carter booting giving Queen's the edge), neither college team will have any defence against the Montrealer's forward pass.

Thee O.R.F.U. winners will be Sarnia or Balmy Beach. Sarnia, running away with their group, seem strong and capable, but lack the proven class to cope with Warren Stevens and company. Not so, Balmy Beach; always a team of dogged battlers rather than brilliant stars, Toronto's last representatives in the 1931 rugby fight seem uncertain and unimpressive, but the Blue and Gold can always be relied upon to give their spectacular best when it means a championship. Never very sure of themselves, they make doubly sure of victory by going into every crucial game and playing their heads off. Without being as dirty as Tigers or some of the Wheelers, they are twice as durable and twice as tough. They proved that last year when they stood up to Tigers and gave them two blows for one and won the Dominion title. The Paddlers have the best tacklers in Canada, bar none, in Jimmy Keith and Lou Snyder. Ab. Box, the boy wonder, is a heady and consistent kicker. He kicks just to the point where his outside wings will arrive, always far enough, and never so far that the ball-catcher will get any leeway or running start.

Common sense and season's performance dictate the choice of Montreal for premier honors this year, but all previous effort counts for little in a single sudden-death contest. In a tilt like that the old Balmy Beach spirit counts—and we therefore pick them to down the Quebecois.

Out of seven games that Toronto Varsity Intercollegiate and Orphans have played, one victory has been counted, a 2-1 against Balmy Beach when the latter were away off form. When will the U.T. Athletic Directorate realize that the Blue teams need a pro coach, not a gentlemanly grad who will not drive them? If the academic and athletic prestige of Queen's, McGill and Western are not lowered by employing "Red" Batstone, "Shag" and Joe Breen, surely the lads at Varsity deserve a break and a real coach like Mike Rodden.

Canadian Book Week

(Continued from Page 8)

The following are some of the Canadian books published this year. The list is by no means complete, its intention being merely suggestive:

GENERAL

"Freshwater", by George Cuthbertson; Macmillans, Toronto, \$7.50. A chronicle of the sailors and ships of the Great Lakes.

"The Gentlemen Adventurers", by Robert E. Pinkerton; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$4.00. A popular account of the "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers" trading into Hudson's Bay.

"Investment", by W. A. McKague, M.A.; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$4.50. A discussion of the general principles of investment from the point of view largely of the small investor.

"Sir Augustus Nanton", by R. G. MacBeth; Macmillans, Toronto. A biography of the noted Canadian financier.

"Red Snow on Grand Pre", by Archibald MacMechan; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$2.50. Historic tales of adventure in Eighteenth Century Canada.

"If I Were King of Canada" by Oliver Stowell; Dents, Toronto, \$1.50. Some interesting prescriptions for Canada's ills.

"Murders and Mysteries", by W. Stewart Wallace; Macmillans, Toronto, \$3.00. A collection of celebrated murder cases in Canada.

"Spain and Her Daughters", by Thomas O'Hagan; Hunter-Rose, Toronto, \$2. A series of essays on the literature and life of Spain.

"Clifford Sifton", by John W. Daffoe; Macmillans, Toronto, \$3. A study of the activities of Sir Clifford in their relation to the events of his time.

"The Culture of Flowers", by Henry J. Moore; Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$2.50. The culture of plants adapted to Canadian gardens.

FICTION

"Finch's Fortune", by Mazo de la Roche; Macmillans, Toronto, \$2.50. A sequel to "Whiteoaks of Jalna", "Jalna".

"The Trail of the King's Men", by R. Mabel Dunham; Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$2.00. A Canadian historical romance.

"That Girl Ginger", by Dora Olive Thompson; Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto, \$1.25.

"Flowers for the Living", by Nellie L. McClung; Thomas Allen, Toronto, \$1.10. Short stories by the author of "Be Good to Yourself".

"The House of Temptation", by Veros Carleton; Graphic, Ottawa, \$2. A novel that "throws a searchlight" on official and social Ottawa life.

"The Red Ranger", by H. A. Cody; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$2.25. A Canadian historical romance set on the St. John River of three hundred years ago.

VERSE AND BELLES-LETTRES

"Bliss Carman's Poems", McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$4. A revised edition.

"The Story of English Literature", by Edmund Kemper Broadus; Macmillans, Toronto. The author is a Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Alberta.

"Lyrics and Sonnets", by Ethelwyn Wetherald; Thomas Nelson, Toronto, \$3. A complete edition of the works of the Canadian poetess, arranged by John W. Garvin.

"Songs of Carthage and Other Poems", by Lewis Wharton; Overbrook Press, Ottawa.

"The Neighing North", by A. C. Dalton; Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$3.00. Verse.

"Brown Earth and Bunch Grass", by A. M. Stephen; Wrigley Printing Co., Vancouver. Verse.

"Songs of the Maritimes", edited by



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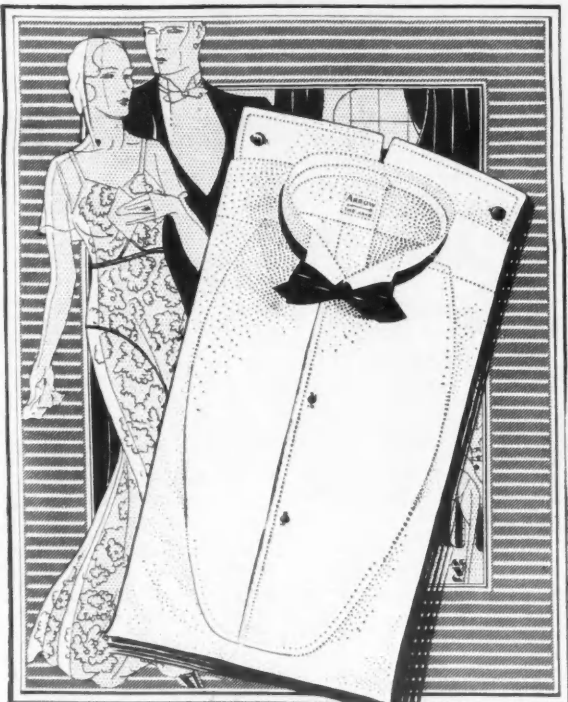
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BAUER & BLACK
TORONTO

Eliza Ritchie; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$3.00. An anthology.
"Attune With Spring in Acadie", by Claire Harris MacIntosh; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Verse.
"A Dryad in Nanaimo", by Audrey Alexandra Brown; Macmillans, Toronto, \$2. Verse.

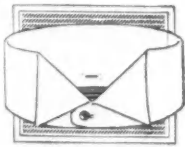
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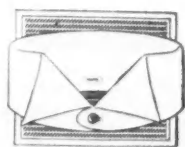


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Season after season men rely upon the makers of Arrow Shirts to show the way to greater style and greater comfort. This year "The Hawk" takes pride of place and opens up a new era of masculine smartness. The bosom and cuffs are of Marcella Pique in three ply cord, the body of a fine plain white weave. The new taper bosom—typical of Arrow forethought—insures a snug bulge-free fit. Undoubtedly "The Hawk" will be the shirt for all ultra smart formal occasions. Open back style for additional appearance and comfort \$3.50



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Less formal and a little lower. The flattened wings have a slight flare.

ARROW SHIRTS

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Coming Events

(Continued from Page 7)

Today a Kreislert concert is not only a musical event, it is also a great social event. His recitals in Carnegie Hall, New York, are sold out weeks before he even arrives in the country, and it is the same with him everywhere. His concerts be they in New York, San Francisco, in Berlin, or in Paris, are invariably sold out long in advance.

Kreislert is booked to play at Massey Hall on Thursday, November 19th, and mail orders are now being accepted by Massey Hall box office.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Ernest MacMillan conducting, will give an evening concert at Massey Hall on Saturday, November 7th, at 8.15 in aid of the Poppy Day Fund and the Musicians' Relief Fund. The soloists are Norman Wilks, who plays a group of piano numbers, and Frank Oldfield, who sings the aria "Arm, arm ye brave" from Judas Macabreus, with the Orchestra. The Orchestra numbers are: Overture "William Tell", Rossini; Andante from Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; "Finlandia", Sibelius; group for strings—the Boccherini "Minuet" and "Waltz from the Serenade", Tchaikowsky; March "Pomp and Circumstance", Elgar.

Poul Bai, the well known Danish baritone will again appear before a Toronto audience on Saturday November 14th, with a new and very interesting programme. He has once more chosen the Hart House Theatre in which to give his recital. Most interesting in this programme will be the Song Cycle "To the Distant Beloved" of Beethoven's, a work not performed here in several years. Arias from two operas also provide much of interest to the concert-goer.

The recital by Geza de Kresz and Nora Drewett de Kresz which was scheduled for Nov. 4th at Hart House Theatre, Toronto, has been postponed until December 1st.



For Those Who Prefer Brogues

CHURCH'S Brogue, as illustrated is recognized the world over as the authentic English shoe of this type.

Sturdily built to withstand hard use, it wears endlessly and always keeps its shape and good appearance. It is comfortable from the first because it is tailored over the famous Eighty-two last.

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

Badminton

The Amateur Rules

By R. L. CONDY

THE governing body in Canada of the game of Badminton is composed of courageous men. Not being fools they have yet stepped in where the angels in charge of the destinies of other sports have either feared to tread or, being pushed from behind, have trodden with halting steps.

The Canadian Badminton Association has issued rules and regulations governing the relative standing of an amateur and a professional and defining acts which would render a player ineligible to compete in any of the tournaments held under the auspices of the association or of affiliated and member bodies.

By its action the association has proved that it has the interests of the game at heart. The situation has been clearly marked during the last two seasons. Many leading players have associated with firms selling equipment for the game and the already established professionals undoubtedly had just cause for stating that owing to this fact they were meeting very unfair competition. It is an unfortunate as well as an unavoidable fact that this amateur and professional question hits at the men who excel at the game and so do a great deal to foster interest in it. By professionalizing these men the ruling body loses to the sport some of its most picturesque and useful devotees from an amateur standpoint. They become ineligible to play in tournaments which are consequently of less interest owing to their absence; and they are unable to meet the amateurs of other nations in an endeavor to win an international title. Nevertheless the unpleasant business has to be faced, even if it means the loss of friendship and the C. B. A. has made a very worthy attempt to define clearly the actions that will lose a man his amateur standing and has done so from general principles—the laws not being directed against any individual or set of individuals but designed for the mass of devotees and with the desire to keep the game on the high plane which it occupies.

The rules were drawn up at a regular meeting of the association held in Toronto last month and they are given in full below. Our only criticism for the moment is that the paragraph between the two sets of numbered regulations is not quite sufficiently strong. It seems to us that the words "except with the consent of the Executive Committee" take away much of the authority and power of the rules themselves and might well be omitted.

This matter is occupying the very earnest attention of the leading players and opinion is by no means unanimous.

Colonel G. G. Blackstock, one of the leading players and one of the

foremost authorities on the game in Canada, had some interesting suggestions and some criticisms that were very much to the point.

"I confess to ignorance concerning the laws on amateurism and professionalism," said Colonel Blackstock, "but I must say that I do not think we as an association have any authority to designate a player a professional."

"I am very much in sympathy with the badminton professionals when they ask for protection and will favor legislation with this end in view. I would like to see them form an organization which could look after their welfare and could do much to assist the amateur executive organization in many ways."

"But it seems to me that the only organization with authority to declare a man a professional is the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. We are not a member of that body for the simple reason that the A.A.U. has no official knowledge of the existence of the game of badminton and so we are not eligible."

"I suggest that the present organization of the C.B.A. is not such as enables it to handle this situation. In my opinion our executive should restrict itself to holding a player ineligible to compete in any of its tournaments. Then if the A.A.U. or the executive association of any other amateur sport wants information on the man they can be given the reasons for the action of the C.B.A. and can then declare him a professional or not, as they may see fit."

These suggestions made by Colonel Blackstock being so obviously logical and sound, we next interviewed Mr. W. A. Hewitt, the well-known sports editor of the Toronto Star and without peer as an authority on amateur sport as well as professional.

Mr. Hewitt was warm in his recommendation that the Canadian Badminton Association make immediate application to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada for recognition and membership.

"The Union will, I am sure, gladly take the C. B. A. under its wing," said Mr. Hewitt "but will leave it vested with complete authority to administer the laws and control the game in Canada. Moreover if there be any transgression of laws the Union itself will act and will professionalize the offender if found necessary. This will remove a very unpleasant burden from the shoulders of the executive body and will greatly strengthen them in their efforts to maintain the very best traditions of a great amateur game."

We respectfully hand on Mr. Hewitt's recommendation to the officials of the C.B.A. together with the information that the president of the A.A.U. of Canada is J. I. Morkin, K.C., of Winnipeg and its secretary is John Leslie of Edmonton, Alberta.

The next general meeting of the Union is in December and so an immediate application would be in time to be considered then.

CANADIAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION

Rules and Regulations governing amateur standing:

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held in Toronto on October 3rd, 1931, the following rules and regulations governing amateur standing of players were adopted and put into effect immediately:

"A person will be considered to have forfeited his amateur status by committing any of the following acts:

1. By entering a competition open only for professionals.

2. By playing for money prize or gate receipts.

3. By playing, coaching, instructing, or demonstrating badminton or other athletic exercise, or maintaining badminton or other athletic facilities as a means of livelihood or for any remuneration.

4. By obtaining or retaining membership in any badminton or athletic club of any kind because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby such membership would be of pecuniary benefit to the member.

5. By selling, pledging, or otherwise converting into money or what is commonly known as necessities, such as food, ordinary clothing, etc., any prize won in a badminton match or tournament, or accepting as a prize such article.

6. By accepting money or gaining pecuniary advantage from using the goods of a manufacturer, agent, or merchant or by permitting himself to be advertised as the user of such goods.

7. By permitting or sanctioning the taking of badminton action motion pictures of himself and receiving remuneration in connection therewith.

A person may be declared ineligible to compete in tournaments under the auspices of this Association by committing any of the following acts, except with the consent of the Executive Committee:

1. By being connected with the sale of badminton goods or with a firm manufacturing or selling badminton goods, except when such connection shall be of a general nature in a firm manufacturing or selling general athletic goods, and a person so connected has to do with badminton goods to no greater extent than with any other line of goods.

2. By using or sanctioning after September, 1931, the use of his titles or statement of his reputation won on the badminton courts in connection with books, newspaper, magazine, or other written articles, motion pictures of himself, lectures or radio talks, for which he is to receive any payment or compensation.

3. By writing for pay or for a consideration current newspaper articles covering a tournament or match in which he is entered as a competitor.

4. By playing in a team or exhibition match where gate receipts are charged, unless permission to hold such match has been obtained, in advance, from the Executive Committee or from a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee for the purpose.

5. By failing after reasonable notice to supply the Canadian Badminton Association with signed reports of expenses received or paid for him together with such additional information in connection therewith as may be required by the Executive Committee or by any sub-committee appointed for this purpose.

6. By being engaged in the sporting goods business and failing after reasonable notice to supply the Canadian Badminton Association with signed reports of his employment as may be required by the Executive Committee or by any sub-committee appointed for this purpose.

7. By being guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct.

8. By being debarred from amateur competition by any other amateur sports governing body."

By Order,
Canadian Badminton Association
Edgar A. Wiggs,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

Anyway, a lot of us will soon be on our feet again—our shoes have about worn out. — *Thomaston Times.*

ANNOUNCING

THE

J. F. DEVLIN

(Autograph)

BADMINTON RACKET



J. F. Devlin, designer of the Devlin Racket, won the all England Badminton Singles Championship in 1925, '26, '27, '28, '29, and is the present holder of the title.

Built with infinite care and ingenuity, this new DEVLIN (Autograph) Racket embodies exclusive features which only a master player could suggest. Every detail, frame, grip, balance and stringing . . . each in its turn has passed the exhaustive tests which Devlin insisted upon. The result is a racket which Devlin himself terms "perfect".

If you are keen to improve your game . . . if you want the thrill of a powerful smash, if you would play the most delicate shots perfectly . . . your first step is to own a Convoys J. F. Devlin racket.

Equipped with the best in the world you will experience a new sense of control . . . a new power . . . an ease of striking which will win points and make you a winner.

J. F. Devlin (Autograph)
BADMINTON RACKETS are sold at all the best sports shops in Canada. Ask your nearest dealer to show you a selection. One price everywhere \$15.00

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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS by the hundreds are at work in the service of these companies. Large fleets and individual trucks are operating with uniform efficiency, serving you and your neighbors. Their satisfactory performance—in good weather

and bad, over good roads and no roads, on short hauls and long—is a wonderful testimonial to International Truck value.

The records of these Internationals—at work where the life and profit of the business depend to a large extent on truck efficiency—offer a safe guide for you when you need trucks for your own business.

You will find models suitable for every hauling requirement, in sizes ranging from 3/4-ton to 5-ton, on display at the nearest Company-owned branch or dealer's showroom.

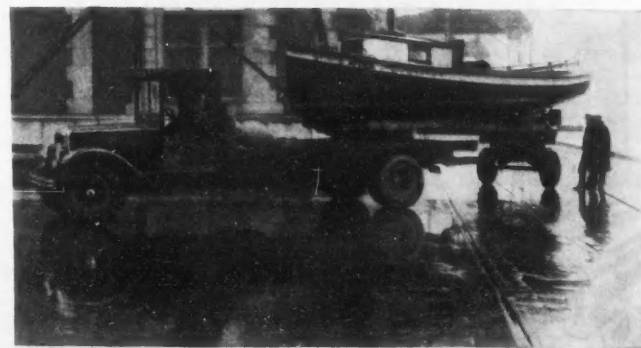
Catalogs will be sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ont.

Below: Saskatoon Cartage Co., recently added this long, low Speed Truck to its International fleet, setting a new standard in the Saskatoon district for equipment of this type. The big body will carry the furnishings of an average 7-room house.



Above: A 3-ton International Speed Truck and semi-trailer owned by the Merchants Cartage Co., Ltd., Vancouver. Early in March, 1931, the 33-ft. boat shown in the illustration was hauled inland 420 miles over mountain roads made almost impassable by snow, rain and landslides.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

WEALTHY MISER IN HER YOUTH

The photo shows Mrs. Ida E. Wood, now 93, in 1860 at the age of 21 with her 2-year-old daughter. Mrs. Wood, a belle of a younger New York and the wife of the late Benjamin Wood, a former representative and newspaper owner, was found to have kept a fortune of more than \$750,000 in cash in her rooms at the Herald Square Hotel, New York, where she resided for the last decade or more. Many of the bills found were of large denomination and long out of circulation. Mrs. Wood apparently started her thrift during the panic of 1907, for that is when she closed out her bank accounts.



The name Player on a cigarette guarantees the quality and purity of the tobacco. It is more than a name—it is a reputation.

"It's the tobacco that counts."

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT



HERE THEY ARE—IN WHITEFACE

Caught without their burnt cork, reading from left to right, Amos 'n' Andy, remain Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll. The ever popular pair are shown in a moment of deep thought. A recent survey showed that this pair retain their leading place in popularity on the air.

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has accepted the challenge of Harvard to the first international collegiate radio debate, it was announced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, who invited the English and American university debating teams to meet in a transatlantic broadcast debate.

Short-wave transmission will be used to carry the English and American debating teams' voices across the Atlantic for re-broadcast over NBC networks. The National Broadcasting Company has invited the British Broadcasting Corporation to re-broadcast the debate in England.

According to the plans being worked out, the debate will last one hour. The first week in December has been provisionally agreed upon by both Harvard and Oxford.

New Damrosch Series

WALTER DAMROSCH, dean of American conductors, will direct a new series of Sunday concerts, presenting symphonies of the great masters, to be inaugurated by the National Broadcasting Company on November 8.

The Damrosch concerts, which he describes as "a post-graduate course" in the finest type of classic and modern music, will be heard from coast-to-coast over an NBC network from 1:30 to 2:30 P.M., EST., for twenty-five weeks. He will conduct his new symphony group in the Times Square Studio of NBC, located atop the New Amsterdam Theater. The latest type parabolic microphones will be installed to give the radio audience "the best seats in the house".

The dean of directors said his series would include virtually the entire orchestral literature of music and expressed hope that it would be "an illustration of the great cultural possibilities of radio".

Iturbi

JOSE ITURBI, greatest pianist of this generation, who has attained outstanding success more rapidly than any other artist in the present century, will make his first network broadcast with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Erich Kleiber, during the concert scheduled for 3:00 to 5:00 P.M., EST., Sunday, November 8.

Arriving in the U. S. for the first time in October, 1929, Iturbi made his name a household word within three months. In that time he made appearances with the New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and Chicago symphony orchestras, and was heard in New York ten times, including three sold-out recitals in Carnegie Hall.

Fame

CLARENCE DARROW, despite the publicity given his appearances as counsel in scare-head criminal cases, is not as well-known in his home town of Chi-

cago as are Clara, Lu and Em, members of a daily NBC skit. Atwater Kent is a better-known name in the Illinois metropolis than Ethel Barrymore, or Benito Mussolini, or Sinclair Lewis.

This information on Who's Who in the public mind was obtained through a test conducted by *Variety*, theatrical weekly. Two hundred persons, representing all walks of life, were asked to identify the names on a list of 125 noted persons in numerous fields. The results would surprise the owners of some of the names.

For instance Chase and Sanborn, who are featuring Eddie Cantor over an NBC-WEAF network, are better known than Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, or John J. Raskob, or Queen Mary of England. Roxy is more widely known than Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Floyd Gibbons is better known than Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, the ex-Kaiser, or than Starr Faithful whose name recently was headlined from coast to coast for a period of weeks.

Ted Weems, NBC orchestra leader, is known to more people than Sir Thomas Lipton or Arnold Rothstein. In fact he is twice as well-known as Charles Schwab and Will Hays, three times as well-known as Vincent Astor and Walter S. Gifford.

Some of the mistakes in identity were amusing. Two persons thought Chase and Sanborn were a vaudeville team. Others thought that John J. Raskob was a Russian communist, that the Mayo Brothers were circus performers, gangsters or comedians, and that Albert Fall was Secretary of State.

Rubinoff

STRUMMING on a rickety old balalaika in a dingy basement laundry in Grodno, Russia, is one thing. Wielding a baton over one of the finest theatre and radio orchestras in America, is quite another.

Dave Rubinoff, celebrated radio star and theater orchestral conductor, who supplies the music for the Sunday evening Chase and Sanborn programs, has done both. Of course, plunking away on a rusty balalaika is nothing to brag about, but this business of conducting your own orchestra, is.

In the early days in Russia, when the wolf had his head and shoulders in the front door of their unpretentious abode, Pa Rubinoff swore that his son would never become a no-good, fiddle-playing dreamer. No sir! Dave Rubinoff was going to get out and go to work at some worth while labor that would bring some rubles into the Rubinoff household.

But Dave's mother, like all indulgent mothers, sympathetically and secretly plotted and finally managed to save three and one half rubles out of her meager savings and smuggled Dave's first fiddle to him.

The rest of the yarn is history. As soon as he had that little fiddle in his possession, Dave started on the long road that was to lead him to his success of the present day.

The Conquest of Diphtheria



The mother of other days, even with unbounded devotion, was unable to guard against diphtheria.

Happy is the mother of today who knows that her child will never have diphtheria after she has had him properly inoculated against it.

PRIOR to the introduction of antitoxin, the mortality from diphtheria in Canada reached as high as 80%. In 1929, only 10 in every 100,000 population died from this disease.

But while one may rejoice in the fact that the dreaded scourge of earlier days is now infinitely less destructive than in years gone by, yet last year in this country there were 981 deaths from diphtheria, practically all of which could have been prevented by timely inoculation of toxoid.

The complete conquest of diphtheria has been blocked year after year by misinformed though well-meaning objectors to inoculation.

Progress has been further hampered by easy-going, optimistic folk who refuse to consider the possibility of tragedy.

Science's sweeping conquest of diphtheria will not be complete until all parents have had their children safeguarded against diphtheria. This can be done by any reputable physician.

Every child should be inoculated, preferably when but a six months' old baby, because more than half of all deaths from diphtheria occur among children between the ages of six months and five years.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, its booklet "Diphtheria is Preventable." Address Booklet Dept. 11-T-31.



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At your dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 35c.
Address: J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

How To Drive a Car!

By PENELOPE WISE

THIS article is of course intended for women. Every male child seems to be endowed at birth with an intimate knowledge of all the details of mechanical transportation, so that a mere infant of this gifted sex can lisp on sight the names of different makes of motor cars (where these lend themselves to lispings, as in the case of the Rollth Royth and Willyth Knight) and can point unerringly to the carburetor and differential.

But it is different with us women. Though women frequently become skilled drivers, it is not, I am convinced, because they ever really learn what happens when they step on the clutch pedal or "give her the gas". I do not think that I differ from my women friends in this respect, and I am free to confess that after some years' driving I am not yet clear as to whether I am releasing or engaging the clutch when I kick that thing at my left-foot. I go conscientiously to the exhibitions each year, and peer into the interior of those cars that have all their outsides taken off, leaving the working of the engine clear to the meanest intelligence; but not to mine. I am filled with the same baffled awe as the men apparently feel when they loiter to watch the making of pancakes in a Childs' restaurant window. But I keep on looking, year after year, hoping, though not believing, that some day The Light will break upon me.

But this handicap, unfair and inexplicable though it is, need not prevent you from driving your own car, any more than the fact that you do not understand all the processes of digestion needs to interfere with your enjoyment of a good dinner. Get your car, and let Nature prove once more how truly wonderful she is.

On purchasing your car, you will receive a definite—and inadequate—number of lessons. Do not expect to enjoy this part of it. I knew of one woman who during this period used to pray that her new car would be stolen during the night, and she was not unique. If you suffer, reflect what must be the sufferings of the instructor, standing (or sitting, if you prefer) the blind of eternity beside you, as you stall, leap, heave and stall again, with telegraph poles, swiftly-moving street cars and 20-ton trucks getting constantly in your path. But keep on. It is worth it. The day will surely come when you will give that mysterious preliminary wiggle to the gear shift, go through all the purl and plain business with the right hand, the left foot, the right hand, the right foot, and so on, with all the assurance in the world. I shall not stress the importance of early distinguishing between the brake and accelerator, and between reverse and second gear. This knowledge will become almost instinctive after you have backed into a costly radiator or two on a crowded intersection, or taken a running jump at a traffic policeman. Experience teaches us so much better than mere telling, doesn't it?

YOUR instructor will tell you to get well out into the middle of the road in making a left-hand turn, and this is of course important. He will probably not give you a hint equally important: when making a left turn, fix any driver coming in the opposite direction with a dirty look, and then go ahead. Otherwise they'll let you sit there and wait all day for them to go past. Of course, men have the advantage of us here again. A man with a large black cigar and the kind of neck that sticks out over his collar at the back has an insuperable advantage. But there is, too, something unpredictable and awe-inspiring about a nervous woman contemplating a left turn that daunts even the boldest man sometimes. So just you go ahead and don't worry.

Those stop signs at the corners honestly do mean "Stop!" I used to think they were merely kindly suggestions—"This would be a good place to stop if you wanted to stop"—something like that. But I was disillusioned. An out-size policeman called at the house one day and asked at the door, "Does Penelope live here?" Penelope, mind you! Of course I do live here, so then he said, "And how old is Penelope?" Then he wrote that down, the old man, and produced one of those blue papers, all about how I had committed an act against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity, in failing to come to a dead stop at the corner of Richmond and Jarvis. This came as a complete surprise, for the relations between myself and His Majesty have always been of the most pleasant and cordial description. Anyway, it cost me the price of several gallons of the best gasoline, and is that any way to help the depression, I ask you, to take money for fines that might have gone into circulation and helped unemployment and everything? I had never supposed that the police would get to calling me by my first name like a Marathon swimmer or a communist or something. But you never know.

NOW that I have explained all about driving, I want to say something about keeping your car in repair. I have known women to take courses in this sort of thing at technical schools, so as to be ready for any emergency. Listen to me. The less you know about your car the happier you will be. Join the Motor League (Adv.) and you won't need to know any more about machinery than will enable you to use a dial telephone. Who wants to know how to put on a spare anyway? In the good old chivalrous days, when cars were scarcer and less efficient than they are now, all you had to do if you had a flat tire was to get out and stand beside



Upper. Miss Jean Gillespie, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Victoria. Their other two attractive daughters are Mrs. Anderson, of Hong Kong, and Mrs. Barnes, wife of Commander Barkley Barnes, of Halifax.

Lower. Miss Celia Cantlie, debutante daughter of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. George Cantlie, of Montreal.



—Photo by Jacoby.



Upper. Miss Betty Montieth, debutante daughter of Major and Mrs. R. G. Monteith, Victoria, who recently returned from a year abroad with her aunt, Mrs. Humble-Birkett, Stubbin Court, Derby.

Lower. Miss Pamela Charlewood, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Charlewood, of Victoria, who has recently returned from school in the Channel Islands.



—Photo by H. U. Knight.

A Simple Soul Swears Off!

By HELEN TOWNISH

I'M OFF it for life. Smoking, I mean. It is not because of any scruple. It isn't because we girls have gone feminine this season. It's not because I believe all I read about what tobacco will do to my heart or my nerves or my hypothetical posterity. Among many other profitless subjects which were forced upon my youthful attention, there was a course in physiology, and our text-book contained lurid pictures showing what smoking would do to our interiors, and as I remember, it was plenty. But the author in his zeal had gone too far. The pictures, the captions and the letter-press anticipated the shrieking over-emphasis of the tabloids. I was not a particularly bright child (though I thought so at the time) but I could put two and two together. I looked at our teacher, whom not even the most evil-minded pupil could suspect of either smoking or drinking. I had opportunity to look at people who did both. And I murmured softly to myself the current equivalent of "Sez you?" Like the number of yards in one rod, pole or perch, and the names of the counties and county towns of Ontario, the facts as to the ravages of tobacco upon the respiratory, nervous and digestive system have long since vanished mercifully from my mind.

It has always seemed strange to me that a boy could learn to smoke behind a local barn or garage, while his sister must apparently go abroad to learn. Most of my friends, like myself, learned to smoke in England. Indeed so far as my observation goes, the most noticeable features of the culture acquired by European travel are the art of smoking, the ability to pronounce "Tyrol" differently from our untravelled friends, and a delicately broadened "a" in such words as bath and tomato.

So I took up smoking. I had always envied men the serenity smoking brought them, the ability to maintain a silence that seemed at once alert and reposeful. Let me say here that this is where women as smokers have failed most lamentably. They talk too much. Smoking seems in their case to result in an infernal vivacity. Their hands, their eyes, their tongues are never still. It evidently requires a more potent drug than nicotine to quiet the feminine nervous system. Possibly nothing less drastic than nitrous oxide or ether will have the desired effect upon a woman whose husband is lulled into restful silence by a mere pipeful of tobacco.

Women have never learned to smoke without self-consciousness. Peer through the smoke at the next Tea Room and Gift Shoppe that you visit, and you will observe that the eyes of the women smokers seem to reveal the fact that even yet, poor dears, many of them feel that there is a certain devilry in this innocent pastime. Others use smoking as part of their technique for accentuating charm. Imagine a man smoking a cigarette to advertise a beautiful hand or piquant turn of the head.

BUT these were not my reasons for giving it up. No. I simply can't get enough fun out of it to make it worth the trouble. What trouble? Well, it is humiliating to admit it, but an unfamiliar brand of cigarette will sometimes produce acute nausea. I shall never forget a bridge game at which I "selected" the wrong kind. Quite without warning the thirteen cards in my hand became a dreadful blur. My bridge game is always funny, but when I could not even see my cards it became more remarkable than usual. I longed passionately to dash out of doors and lay my forehead against the nice cool bricks. In time the room and my cards and my stomach righted themselves, and I suppose the interval had been shorter than it felt, for no one exhibited any more concern than my companions at bridge usually exhibit. But after all, what was the use of acquiring a habit for the sake of gaining social poise if it was going to make me sea-sick in the middle of a party? I could of course name brands which never have any such effect, and could no doubt make capital out of the disclosure, but we Beauchamp-Cadwalladers are not like that.

And the darned smoke always gets into my eyes. I have tried those holders, but there is no satisfaction for me in a cigarette under remote control. It makes me think for some vague reason of Edward VII smoking his cigar up the chimney of his bedroom, out of reach of the maternal eye and nose. I have tried letting the cigarette droop out of the corner of my mouth like the gangsters in the Talkies. No use. In extreme cases my eyes fill with tears at every puff or two. It works out very nicely if a friend is telling me something poignant about Junior's tonsils, or how her husband has never really understood her. But the tears and the pathos don't always synchronize.

So I'm giving it up. I have taken to knitting instead. It will, I am hoping, have the same power to produce serenity and poise that a short black pipe has in the case of a man. It does not make me sick, or fill my eyes with tears, or make me vivacious. I do not think that it will ever cause hob-nailed liver or fluttering heart action. And I cannot talk while I knit, except to murmur, "Two purl, two plain, two purl, two plain", and this is not controversial. In fact, these words, murmured in the right tone of voice, can be taken as expressing complete agreement with your companion's views on the causes of the depression (you know the depression I mean, don't you?), government ownership, or Debussy. Knitting of course does not give the air of sophistication that goes with smoking. But I warned you that this would be a simple confession.

your crippled Ford and look pathetic, and your tire was as good as changed. But it's different now. Cars whizz past too fast for their drivers to notice which of your expressions you're wearing, and even if they did stop, you'd probably get nothing better than one of those Kelly-Springfield wise-cracks with which the advertisements have made us familiar. The best thing to do is to try to draw up to the side of the highway (Yes,—just try it!) and make for the nearest telephone.

Driving into a garage for repairs requires a special knack. There is something about these garages that makes me feel like Hamlet's friend, "distilled almost to jelly with the act of fear." There is always a mechanic who stands in front of me as I drive in, and whirls both his arms to the right and then to the left, and shouts "Cut! Cut!". I don't know what "cut" means and I don't know what his signals mean. I have found the best technique is to drive straight at him, and then he leaps out of my way and says, "Oh my God, lady, let me take her." Why didn't he do that in the first place? I think that one reason why garages strike fear into my soul is that every day they are getting to look more and more like hospitals. In the last one I visited, they drove my car into one of the wards, pulled down a powerful light suspended from the ceiling, and then peered into the appendix or whatever was wrong exactly like specialists around an operating table. The mechanics haven't yet come to wearing white pinafores and masks over their mouths like surgeons and other hold-up men, but I expect to see this any day.

When you take your car in, indicate what the trouble is, if you know. If you don't, which is highly probable, just trot out a good impressive remark like "I think it's the timer"—or the generator or the

spark plugs or the tappits or any other part you happen to have heard the name of. I have no idea what tappits are, but it seems all the really good cars have them, and they seem to take well when I mention them. The garage men look quite awed, I fancy.

Eventually you will get a bill with items that read more or less as follows: "Crab. and vloop., \$9.50. Install new irt, gltr. \$3.75. Dis. pts. wk. G.2 Repair hand brake stop lever. Ex. wpgro. and dsk. Parts \$10.50. Labor \$20." Do not pay this bill without studying it closely. Then select some item written legibly, if there is one, and protest about it firmly. "Whatever was the matter with the hand brake stop lever?" you will argue hotly. It won't do any good, but it just shows that they can't put anything over on you, and after all, that's the important thing, isn't it?

PARKING is another thing involved in owning a car where my advice is,—leave it alone. It is better to walk thirteen blocks or so than try to get your car into a space just big enough for it, and then get it out again. The only time I tried it, I had to wait two hours and a quarter while the owner of the car in front of mine finished up the day's business and then went home for dinner. The paid parking places help, but even here there is much to learn. In the first one I tried, a palatial establishment with cars parked on different stories, no attendant appeared, so I just drove on. I saw a sign, "Sound your horn on the ramp", so I ramped on and up, sounding my horn steadily all the way to the top story. It was like something from a Wagner opera, the ride of the Valkyries possibly. When the long trail had ceased winding, a surprised mechanic appeared (this was in the attic) and asked me how I

(Continued on Page 23)

PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

The Pirates' Cove

ALL the readers of this paper have probably cherished in youth the stories of smugglers and pirates. A cave or cove, frequented by pirates, is quite as interesting as a fairy glen. In Canada may be found a few historic caves; but it is to the sunny south we turn for the caves which are truly alluring. Do you remember in "Tom Sawyer" how Tom and his friend, Huckleberry Finn, discover some hidden treasure in an old cave and are regarded as heroes ever after? Away down in Florida, the state which Ponce de Leon explored long ago, in search of the Fountain of Youth, there is a delightful resort, known as Pirates' Cove Fishing Camp.

Not many realize that just below the tip of the Florida peninsula is a chain of South Sea coral isles, accessible both by train and automobile. There is a railroad and there is also the Highway, each of them running between picturesque channels and over shoals from key to key, fringed and dotted with cocoanuts and sub-tropical palms. Pirates' Cove Fishing Camp, situated one hundred and fifty miles southwesterly of Miami, and twenty miles northeasterly of Key West, is reached by both the railway and the Overseas Highway. The average temperature from December 1st to March 1st is 70.1 degrees—this mildness being a supreme attraction to a Canadian who wishes to escape the trying winter. This spot, beautiful in every way, is an ideal place of rest for the tired business man, and is a paradise for the fisherman. Shooting and archery are also popular, and there is a good nine-hole golf course at Key West—a thirty-minute drive away.

Atlantic City

A PLACE by the sea, where you may enjoy all manner of metropolitan delights is Atlantic City, with its gay shops, its theatres and its sea air. The beauty of a trip to Atlantic City, at least for a Canadian, is that it is so easily reached. Just a night's journey from Toronto and a little more from Montreal, and you are in the

midst of this seaside resort's delights. The sea air of Atlantic City is a boon to the tired visitor, or to the citizen who has been ill and has need for the proper surroundings for convalescence. It is better than medicine, and may safely be recommended to anyone who desires to feel perfectly fit. Nor is it a place which is infested by invalids who wish to discourse on their symptoms and their operations, and on "how they felt when they were going under the anaesthetic." Not at all! Atlantic City

history of several states:—notably, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California. Be it understood, it is the Old Spain which rejoiced in serenades, mantillas and rose gardens. Any hint of the Spain which has renounced a monarchy is not to be found in the Spain of the American continent. There are even certain remains of Moorish architecture on this continent which may be traced to Granada. And of the Jesuit Missions there are many reminders.

San Antonio may impress you at first as a wholly modern city. Then a turn in the street brings you face to face with some trace of old Spanish occupation which sweeps the centuries away. There may be a towering skyscraper and an ancient Spanish cathedral side



OFF PIRATES' COVE FISHING CAMP, FLORIDA.

is a place of joyousness which does not encourage invalids who talk about their woes. It is a city which seems to have a kind of perennial youth, and recks not of depression—financial or otherwise. It means health and brightness and gaiety—and whoever goes there, to nurse a grudge, is not wise. There are ever so many jolly things to do at Atlantic City. Of course you have heard of the Boardwalk, where you get all the benefits of a balmy, but also bracing, breeze, which has been blowing across thousands of miles of ocean, and is ready to play with you for health-giving hours.

Then there is bridge—ever so many hours of it—and you may learn the very latest moves of the game. Then there are shops to see—with the latest vagaries of fashion to be demonstrated. Altogether it is a Vanity Fair of the finest order, with all the disagreeable features of the old Vanity Fair quite eliminated.

Down South

THE call of the south is distinctly heard by the birds and also by the human friends of the birds, as soon as the leaves of the northern trees have fallen. Then it is, we begin to reflect upon the roses that bloom until Christmas, and the soft, caressing winds that stray across southern squares in the winter months.

Augusta and Savannah, not to mention the charm of Richmond and Charleston, begin to exercise their spell, and we wonder if we can manage to slip away from the bracing (horrible word!) airs of the north and enjoy some golf in Florida or some tennis in Georgia. It is a fascinating thought, and we let our fancy dwell upon it until we are quite at home with the idea and take an active interest in the suits of white and the colourful parasols for southern trips.

Then there is another state in the country to the south of us that gives a loud and persistent call. That is no other than the Lone Star state of Texas, which has a romantic story of its own and an attraction for the adventurous. The Spanish history which lies back of the modern American life is seen in many towns of Texas, and nowhere more attractively than in the city of San Antonio. Spain is mingled with the early

by side. At night, in the Mexican quarter, Senoritas still dance to the music of guitars.

Perhaps the best-known of all places of historic interest in San Antonio is the Alamo. It is situated in the heart of the town and is a small building of adobe, surrounded by a court, enclosed with a high stone wall. Here Davy Crockett and his men were slain in defense of Texan liberty. This quaint building, small and unpretentious as it is, has a strong hold on the Texans of to-day, to whom it is a shrine of sacrifice.

Sparkling Spokane

THIS Pacific port, situated at the only point, where, for a hundred miles north and south, the mountains can be crossed at grade, is one of the most alluring cities by the western sea. Green hills, backed by blue mountains, encircle Spokane, and orchards shed their perfume on every breeze. Among them winds the Spokane River, leading on to the suburban communities, and the towers and buildings of the city, itself. In the heart of the business centre of Spokane thunders the Spokane Falls. This cataract is a sight of glory, especially when illuminated at night. There is a background of velvet black, then the white blaze of the falls; and, when the lights come on, there are a myriad sparkling rays, with all the hues of the rainbow. At night, Spokane is a fairy city, gay and radiant, and yet touched with a mystic light. Then we find here a land of lakes. There are no less than seventy-six within fifty miles, and we are bewildered as we try to count them and learn their names. Perhaps the one which will be remembered longest is Spirit Lake. There is a lake of that name in our own west, where the Indians believe, even as they do in Spokane, that the Great Spirit hovered over these waters, admiring their loveliness. Silvery, solitary and gleaming in its border of emerald, it is hard to imagine anything more ethereal than Spirit Lake, and one leaves it with regret. A camper in that region writes of it:

"Cottages are tucked here and there among the pine trees; but, (Continued on Page 23)



The Boardwalk at Atlantic City.



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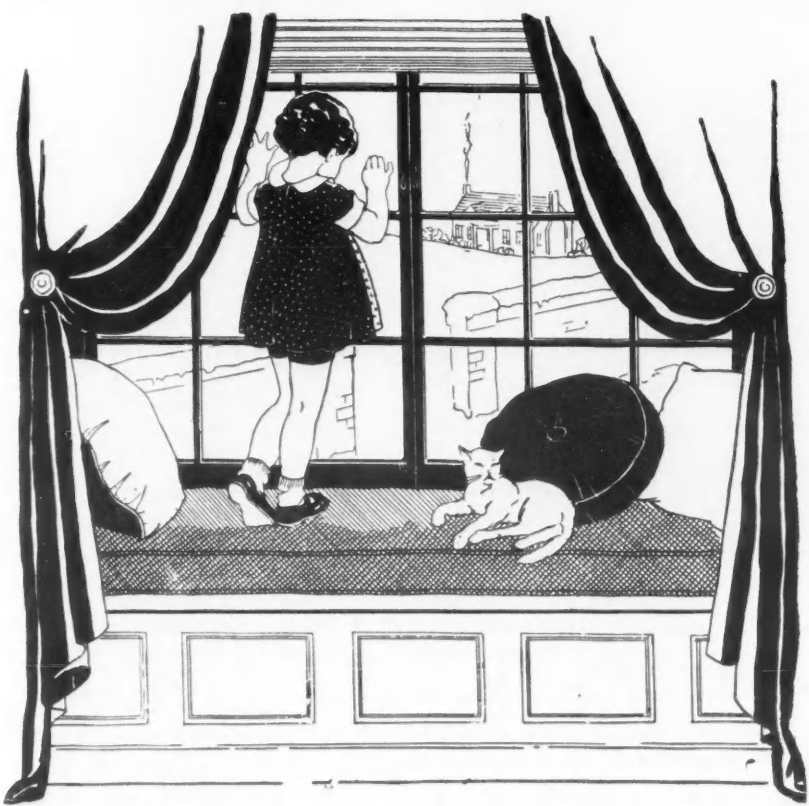
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A lot of people who bought "securities" are wondering whether they understand the English language.—B'nai B'rith Messenger.

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

Oct. 19th, 1931.

THE world—the civilized world, at any rate—must be becoming very elderly. For one thing, we are all, young and old alike, losing our capacity to be shocked. That is a sure sign of age. Or perhaps it is merely that we are shocked by different things, and that we are not really so old and sophisticated, as compared, let us say, with the simple folk of the 'nineties, whose souls were thrilled at the sight of the dear but dreadful Oscar strolling down Piccadilly with a poppy or a lily in his mediaeval hand. But certainly a great many of the things which made them gasp with delighted horror, merely leave us bored and uncomfortably divided between the desire to yawn and the desire to laugh.

One is moved to these sapient reflections by the complete flop of Oscar Wilde's "Salome". It wasn't even a success of scandal, and the public was hardly aware it was on before it was off again. For some forty years earnest but childish persons had been pestering the Lord Chamberlain to license the production of this macabre masterpiece of the "lord of language"—at least, he himself considered it his masterpiece, and so do a great many of his admirers. And finally a rather shrewder Lord Chamberlain consented. It was a sad day for Oscar, for his ghost or his reputation. The perfumed language smelt dreadfully of the mid-night oil, the Dance of the Seven Veils would hardly have shocked the annual convention of the Purity League, and that horrid business about the head of Jokanaan on the platter was merely a dismal sort of papier-mâché joke.

Perhaps we had been led to expect too much in the way of erotic wickedness and forbidden thrills. It is just as hard to be horrified when you have been too sedulously warned, as it is to laugh when the dinner-table raconteur tells you how funny the story is that he intends to relate. We were neither tickled nor revolted. Thus did another illusion fizz sadly out like a damp squib.

And yet "Salome" is the one play of Wilde's which steadily holds the boards in Germany and elsewhere on the Continent. Possibly there are actresses who can make anything thrilling. Or possibly Continentals are a more ingenuous and shockable lot than the phlegmatic English. Or it may be that we have had too many shocks lately. After the decapitation of the Gold Standard, Jokanaan's fate is bound to come as an anti-climax. At any rate, the failure of "Salome" is a sad affair. It is always distressing to find that one is no longer frightened, deliciously or otherwise, by the bogeys of one's youth.

TO THE present generation gun-men are a lot more exciting than prophets, with or without the adventitious aid of naked ladies prancing about in layers of mosquito netting. And England just now seems to be developing a race of crooks with a most unpleasant tendency to draw a "rod" or a "gat" from the hip-pocket and bump off people who happen to get in their way. It may be a professional desire to emulate the achievements of American crime-kings and their henchmen, or it may be due to the insidious influence of the "movies"—it is always safe to blame things on the "movies". But the fact remains that a good many bank-cashiers are being fired at, instead of merely fired, and that when constabulary duty's to be done, to be done, a policeman's lot would be made a much happier one by the possession of a bullet-proof waist-coat.

So far our budding gangsters have not risen to machine-guns and armored cars. But that, no doubt, is a development for the near future, unless the plans which are being considered by the Home Secretary and Scotland Yard for their suppression bear immediate fruit. But it seems likely that they will. They have in this country a discouraging habit of hanging the youthful geniuses who might develop into our Al Capones or our Jack Diamonds. English boys are not really given a chance to make their mark in the world—not even with an automatic.

One consolation, however, is that we shall get back to the nice, friendly British burglar, who calls you "guv'nor", and waits patiently while you 'phone for the police. Now and then he puts up a bit of a fight, but only of a rough-and-tumble sort. And if you win, he is always ready to acknowledge defeat in a thoroughly sporting way. He even manages to be humorous about it after the fashion of the underworld heroes of Mr. Edgar Wallace. That is the sort of burglar a householder can almost welcome.

"John!" says your wife, sitting up in bed. "I'm sure I hear a man downstairs."

"Certainly, my dear," you exclaim, and hurrying down you find a dingy little man in a muffler and a cap packing up the spoons and the muffin-dish that was a wedding present.

"What the — are you doing here?" you somewhat unnecessarily ask.

He tells you that he 'as a wife and four kids at 'ome, and then you take him by the scruff of his unresisting neck, and lead him over to the telephone. He may even tell you the number—he is sure to know it. But if you really are a good fellow, you lead him to the door, and give him half-a-crown and a ceremonious kick in the pants. At least, he has provided you with a chance to be a domestic hero.

But this gun business—ah, that's different! In that case, you stay in bed. Or, better still, you send your wife down. As Raymond Hitchcock used to say, it's a mean burglar that would shoot a woman.

FROM burglars to dogs is only a short step—much shorter at times probably than burglars themselves would wish. And so one is reminded that the recent show of the Kennel Club in London is the seventieth held by that ruling body of British doggydom. And what extraordinary changes in canine fashions those seventy years have witnessed! The early shows were devoted almost entirely to sporting breeds, with a few poodles and pugs and such fancy dogs thrown in to interest the ladies. And, talking of the ladies, considerable difficulty was caused at these primitive exhibitions because the dogs were placed on the floor, and there was no room between the lines for more than one crinoline at a time. We are not told if anything unseemly really occurred, but it was a great chance for a cross dog to show his displeasure at being penned in by eating up a petticoat or two. So a little later it became the custom to show them on raised platforms as at present.

But if there has been a change in the character and conditions of dog-shows, it is nothing to the change in the dogs themselves. At this recent Kennel Club show there were dozens of kinds of dog, whose very names were unknown to the ordinary dog-lover even in the days just before the War. Afghan hounds, salukis, keeshonds, shnauzers, schipperkes, Tibetan terriers—and even British breeds like the Welsh corgis, the Border and lake-

land terriers, and the Kerry blues, which are really old types but were unthought of for show purposes only a few years ago. And all these various classes of dogs have been carefully bred and selected, and their special points accentuated, until they have become something quite different from what they originally were. Usually something very much more stylish as a show-dog, and very much poorer as a dog. See, for instance, what hammer-headed, wooden-legged little monsters they have made of those fine little dogs, the wire-haired terriers! And the Scotties with their legs hardly long enough to keep their chests off the ground! And the lap-dog spaniels that were intended by nature to be out on the hills following a man with a gun!

"These are fine little dogs," says the breeder, "and they have nice long heads. Let's make them a lot longer and narrower."

And he does, in the most miraculous way. Only in the course of his improvements, he forgets to leave any brains or character in the poor little beast.

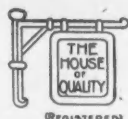
"So weel bred that he's almost an eejiot!" said old Dr. Brown. Ah, well—fortunately, there always are mongrels to fall back on.

The Swedes took no chances on raising a ruckus over the award of the Nobel prize this year. They gave it to a man who is dead.—Ohio State Journal.

Maybe somebody could persuade those British scientists, after they have finally determined just what diseases Shakespeare had, to inoculate some modern authors with them.—Boston Herald.

Germany has managed to work herself into an impregnable position. When the collector comes to the door he is promptly bitten by the wolf.—The New Yorker.

"The human body requires more ventilation," declares Professor Wightman. Well, gangsters in America seem to be doing their best.—Passing Show (London).



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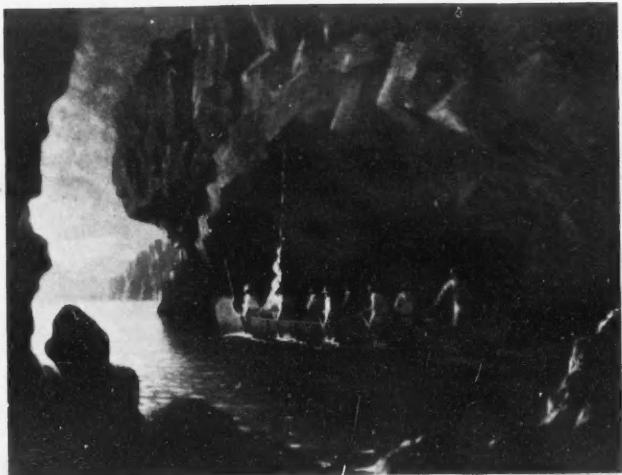
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MISS BELLA JAQUES, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jaques, of Montreal.

—Photo by Jacoby.

A Line of Youth

By ISABEL MORGAN

WHEN Madame-in-Her-Thirties regards herself coolly and appraisingly in profile what does her mirror tell her? Perhaps that her nose is straight and beautifully drawn, that the contour of the chin and cheek is firm and classically fine, that there's a sweeping line of the brow unmarred by the faintest sign of time's touches. And the well-shaped head crowned by lovely hair makes her infinitely satisfied with the long line of ancestors from whom it was inherited.

So far, excellent. And then, as her eyes travel down the line of the neck at the back comes the discordant note, for most surely her eyes tell her this is a line that is not flawless—that is definitely unlovely! It is the beginning of what sometimes is called "dowagers' hump"—that accumulation of avoirdupois at the base of the neck which is the bane of many women in the thirties and forties who are somewhat overweight.

Formerly women accepted this as a matter of course, but resignation is not a characteristic of the modern woman and with youthful lines such an important factor in dress, they very justifiably want to have something done about it.

The local correction of "dowagers' hump" requires the assistance of someone else, and so one usually must look to her beauty salon for such treatments. To meet this demand many of these places have developed a satisfactory course of massage and packs. The massaging consists of manipulations of a preliminary nature to stimulate circulation, tone the skin, and make it receptive to the packs. These consist of epsom salts applications, which are effective in eliminating superfluous flesh. However, as epsom salts is drying in its action, it cannot be used too often or in too strong applications. The massage movements are more vigorous than the manipulations used for the face. The back is not so sensitive as the face and therefore needs more strenuous massaging in order to respond to the treatments.

The massage and packs are effective if the treatment is taken about once in every ten days, and not only has it a reducing effect on the fatty tissues but it also proves delightfully refreshing.

It is possible to arrest development of this unbecoming line and, where the condition is not too far advanced, to eradicate it entirely.

By the way, the other day I was talking to an interesting woman who has returned from Europe to conduct a series of informal talks throughout this country and the United States, who says that men die and women age through their appetites.

"Every famous physician in Europe bases his rejuvenation cure first on diet," said she. "Not the faddists' diets which have become unreasonably popular on this continent, but a scientific application of rational eating."

"This continent is the garden spot of the world for perfect health and longevity and yet the youth limit is shorter here than anywhere else in the world."

"Undoubtedly," she continued, "the conditions of life here are much to blame for early aging and shortened life. Noise, hurry, muscular tension, these are all direct causes of old age."

"One of the most interesting scientific researches now in process is a series of experiments to discover the diet that will help to build up resistance against the effects of noise. The psychological laboratory of Colgate University have secured preliminary data on the effects of mechanical noise upon efficiency, longevity, sleep and digestion."

"Unquestionably," affirmed this woman, "they will secure the information they are seeking. I, myself, have witnessed the development and the actual proving of diets for preventing old age, rejuvenating, revitalizing enervated energy, relieving nervous tension, as well as for correcting and completely curing serious physical ailments. The next generation will secure long life through appetite control."

DRESSING TABLE

THE ingenuity of cosmetic manufacturers seems to be almost exhaustless, and some of the most interesting developments are evident in the containers that hold the exquisitely fine creams and powders within them. For instance I was surprised and delighted when I saw a well-known powder in a new garb the other day. The box is covered with an ivory-toned paper in a highly glazed finish that is both dust proof and washable. It also has an interesting mechanical feature in the extended shoulder which makes it possible to remove the lid without spilling the contents—a feature that will please every woman who is exasperated at the sight of powder scattered over her dressing table.

The face powder contents are no less interesting than the container. It's delightfully perfumed, smooth in texture and very adhesive, and is in a number of new shades which include peach, a heavenly shade that imparts a warm glowing tone to the skin.

THE newest gadget for travellers will fulfill a long-felt need and should do away with those sounds of woe which so often punctuate the process of unpacking. Powder will no longer be found spilled over one's treasured possessions if this special little case is made use of. It consists of a gold box with separate compartments for powder and puff and the lid screws down securely. Its companion piece is a container lined with cork. This will carry one's pet bottle of complexion lotion in perfect safety. Both containers are made in a variety of gaily colored enamel.



Tell-tale Wrinkles on Face and Neck

Unmistakable signs of waning charm. Yet youth and beauty can be preserved indefinitely! Mere surface treatment is not enough. The facial muscles must be kept strong to prevent premature fading and sagging of the skin.

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This widely recognized method of Beauty Culture rejuvenates muscular action and enables you to preserve those youthful contours of face and neck which are among your most priceless possessions.

All treatments given by Madame Mednikoff personally. Arrange to-day for free consultation.

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Kingsdale 3655

POMPEIAN PRODUCTS FOR BEAUTY

HAUNTING music... soft as the dim veiled lights... and she was in his arms! Jack had never dreamed of beauty so exquisite as Theo's—this night of nights. To be her eternal partner... dancing through life! You, too, can have Theo's enchanting beauty.



For Theo is another Pompeian Girl. She with other women the world over, has learned that it's smart to be thrifty. Why pay more when you can buy Pompeian Beauty Products for less than half the fancy prices often asked?

Pompeian Rouge comes in six living shades as softly blended as the tints of a magnolia petal. A shade of each type of beauty: Orange, Oriental, Light, Medium and Dark. This rouge comes off easily on the puff and clings all day—and the cake never crumbles. Although Pompeian Rouge sells for only 60c. it has all the qualities of rouge offered at \$1.00 or more.

Pompeian Beauty Powder is as fine as powder as money can buy. It delicately perfumes, it spreads evenly, it clings for hours but never cakes. The shades are the result of years of experimenting on living models. There are five perfect blends—one of which is a flawless match for your skin: Naturelle, Rachel, Flesh, Nude and White. You may also secure these shades in an exquisite gold and purple compact. Ask for Pompeian Rouge, Beauty Powder at your favorite toilet goods counter today!

"IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY"

is the verdict of Pompeian girls who have learned to spend less

Indelible Lipstick 60c—Night Cream (Cleansing Cold Cream) 60c—Day Cream (Vanishing) 60c—Massage Cream 60c—Powder Compact 60c—Talc 25c—Beauty Powder 60c—Bloom 60c. FREE! New Pompeian Art Panel. Write today. Enclose 10 cents for generous trial sizes of Pompeian Beauty Aids and booklet "Your Type of Beauty." Address: Pompeian Company, Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Sales Agents: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO. LTD., 10-12 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ont.

FALSE TEETH ARE A GREAT INVENTION BUT KEEP YOUR OWN AS LONG AS YOU CAN

Who knows how serious pyorrhea can become?



False teeth often follow pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of five past the age of 40

THERE'S hardly a person whose mouth at some time in life isn't threatened with pyorrhea, dread disease of the gums which comes to four people out of five past the age of forty.

But only those unhappy men and women who needlessly wear false teeth today are in a position fully to appreciate how serious this infection can become when permitted to go unchecked.

For, as it progresses, it softens the gums, spreads poison throughout the body, loosens teeth in their sockets until your very health demands their extraction.

Don't wait for the symptoms that may lead to the loss of your teeth. Start at once using Forhan's.

A dentist's dentifrice for scientific care of teeth. Everyone who values his teeth should see his dentist at least twice a year. Modern dentistry can do a lot to prevent needless trouble in your mouth.

In your own home, however, your teeth are your own responsibility. It is up to you to give them the finest care possible.

Forhan's is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S., who for years specialized in the treatment of pyorrhea.

This dentifrice is unique in that it contains the benefits of Forhan's Pyorrhea Astringent, which thousands of dentists use in the treatment of the gums.

Don't wait for trouble

Remember—pyorrhea may lurk in your mouth for years before beginning its real work of havoc. Start using Forhan's today. Even if your teeth are sound and your gums are firm, do all you can to keep them that way.

False teeth are a great invention but you want to keep your own as long as you can. Do not wait for trouble before you start using Forhan's. Forhan's Ltd., Montreal.

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS



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THE PERFUME OF HAPPINESS
★ A BOURJOIS CREATION

As effective as gay music, pleasing colors, or a perfect dancing partner, in charming away sadness, Ashes of Roses is the most tenderly wistful and personal Parfum. Known as the "Perfume of Happiness" it gives one a sense of radiant content.

Dainty French Flacon . . . \$1.00
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In no other country is an efficient skin protector and softer more essential than in Canada. Winters are severe, the atmosphere is dry, and winds are piercing.

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16 INGREDIENTS—SELECTED BY A WORLD-FAMOUS SKIN SPECIALIST
Not six, nor ten—but sixteen ingredients are used to make Italian Balm. These are scientifically blended by an imported and secret process. Remember this—Italian Balm is guaranteed to banish rough, red, dry or chapped skin quicker than anything you have ever used before.

Invention of a famous Italian dermatologist, it is made today exactly as his formula originally prescribed—including many imported ingredients. For sale at drug and department stores in long-lasting 35c, 60c and \$1.00 bottles. Or, send in the coupon today. Try Italian Balm—at our expense.

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Gentlemen—Please send me a Vanity size bottle of Campana's Italian Balm—Free and Postpaid.

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What Paris Wears

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, Oct. 10, 1931.

QUITE one of the most exciting places in town yesterday was the Salon de Coiffeur or the annual hair-dressing show, which drew a tremendous crowd who had gathered with the one idea that they were going to see something entirely new and sensational in the way of hairdressing. But not a bit of it, I saw just a few eccentric looking heads, extravagantly waved, which looked lovely just as long as the curls remained in place, but the ideal mode of dressing seems to be the shingle bob parted on the right side and waved low over the forehead.

There were a few wind blown bobs which seem to have descended from the many Eton crops that were so popular a year and a half ago, these have a very softening effect to the front of the face providing you can get away with that "shorn like a sheep look" behind, as all the hair is brushed forward in haphazard manner giving the effect of a small child just breaking out of its sleep.

The very idea of the new hats does not seem to have influenced the hairdressers a great deal, true some of the Empress Eugenie headgear have been seen with most elaborate pouchings, rolls and wavings behind, but the modistes have come to the rescue here and have given more backs to the hats, or camouflaged them in some other way with ruchings of ribbon to imitate hair.

One thing sure and that is that long hair as a mode is still definitely doomed, chignons there are, but chignons they always have been and are not just the result of months yea even years of patient growing from a very short bob.

This winter if one still feels too shorn at the back to have that really dressy feeling when wearing one's most gorgeous evening ensemble, then one will have just a small hat made to match it, or one of those intriguing new turbans that Agnes is just launching, and you will go happy on your way accordingly. . . . Paris is going to do this, and what Paris does one month the whole of the world does two months afterwards.

Paris is setting her house in order for the winter season, and there have already been one or two quite smart evenings at the Ritz. Sunday drew an exceedingly smart crowd for the time of the year, which goes to prove that the majority of folk are glad to be back from the different resorts after such a devastating summer.

Quite two of the nicest evening dresses I noted during the evening had the new bell skirt to them, the waistline was inclined to be just that much higher to give the impression that it was raised several inches, and while the hip line was tightly swathed, the skirt fell away in graceful wide folds, so that by the time the hem was reached, the circumference would be some seven or eight yards round.

Patou I think originated this new skirt line which makes something entirely new and original and breaks away from all the "cut-ups", flounces and frills that we have seen so much of during the summer.

Then too I noted that Lanvin's "blouse and skirt" evening wear had taken on at the Ritz, it's such a very sensible idea that I was glad to see it getting some support, which goes well to prove that it's going to be a winner in a month or two's time, if it is being taken up so early in the season. I have already described in some other article the method of the Lanvin two piece, black and white was the combination that I saw on Sunday, the "blouse" part being almost as cut away as some of the sun beach suits that I saw down on the Riviera, so for your very own information it looks as if one could get a very stunning looking top out of a half yard remnant of some good quality satin or lame.

Strange as it may seem, but then we have had such a strange summer, the new winter evening coats all seem to be on the very short side, very snug fitting to the hips and across the shoulders, they are finished off with tremendous fur collars, which give them a top-heavy look. The very long coats seem to have fallen out of favour as they are much too cumbersome to wear with the new full skirts, the only solution to me is that we shall all have to look very snappy between the front door and the car this winter, or half

the world will be stricken with colds, and other such winter pests.

Paris is to see few really long fur coats, this winter, the short jacket with new and fascinating sleeves to it, or a quaint new way of fastening the collar is still to remain first favourite. Winter coats are mostly in cloth "drapella" being the favourite, as it is warm and very supple, some of the coats have fleece interlinings, or are lined up with some cheaper kind of fur, while the use of fur as trimming on the outside is most elaborate, very large revers which often spread across the front of the coat and almost meet in the back, leave the back of the neck clear of fur but this is filled in with a fur scarf or one matching the material of the coat. Fur sometimes appears on just one sleeve above or below the elbow, so if you haven't enough by you to trim up both sleeves don't let it worry you. . . . Paris is doing it in these hard times.

MORE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Gone, oh, quite

Is X. L. Scott;

He was tight,

His brakes were not.

—H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.

Weep a bit

For Z. B. Lott;

He was lit—

His lights were not.

—J. D. S. in the Macon Telegraph.

Shed some tears

For Y. K. Mott;

He had air—

His tires had not.

—Carey Williams in the Greensboro Herald-Journal.

Left on the road

Was Major Bott;

He was full—

His tank was not.

—James Wells in the Dalton Citizen.



MISS PHYLLIS HENRY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Henry, of Montreal.

—Photo by Jacoby.

A CONFESSION

The fan declares he views the game

With abstract admiration

For players who are known to fame

Throughout this mighty nation.

He says he likes to contemplate

The points of science nifty.

It is his joy to calculate

Percentages so shifty.

But some are savage, more or less,

In their exhilaration.

Their fierce emotions they express

Without articulation.

And — frankly — to the park I

prance,

And blithely pay my dollar.

Not to admire, but for the chance To sit outdoors and holler.

—Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.

Bernard Shaw positively loved Russia, but you notice he's back in a country where they pay cash for literary work. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

The more you study a great man's remedy for dull times, the more you wonder what made him great. — Stockton Record.

The pinch of want, says a sociologist, is responsible for much present-day crime. Also the want of pinch. — Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.



Golden Glory

Fair hair gleams like spun gold when washed with Evan Williams "Camomile", the safe Shampoo.

For your shade of hair there is an Evan Williams Shampoo at your drug store.

An Empire Product
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"You bet I feel GOOD!"

"Just back from the dentist's. Every tooth O.K. . . . Miracle? How d'you get that way? I clean my teeth with Hutax. H.U.T.A.X! What do you use? . . . Well, you're welcome to it. The Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association is back of Hutax. The best dentists in Canada. The Hutax Tooth Brush is C.O.P.A. too. Better get the Hutax habit. . . . How about 18 holes of golf? Right. Cheerio!"

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TOOTH PASTE

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their loveliness remains



■ Kenwood beauty is literally "dyed in the wool"—it penetrates deep down through every fibre—it is in the long, strong, fluffy nap. It is there for the lifetime of the blanket.

Kenwoods are the most economical blankets to buy. They contribute to comfortable, restful sleep, and remain a thing of joy and beauty for years to come.

Yes, you may wash Kenwood blankets! Their colours are secured with the fastest dyes obtainable.

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Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere



"Pink tooth brush" means trouble ahead Start tonight with Ipana

ANYONE who goes on day after day using a tooth paste that merely cleans the teeth is shutting his eyes to the past ten years' progress in the field of oral hygiene. For we doubt if there is a dentist in the land who won't tell you that your gums as well as your teeth must be cared for—that no matter how white and perfect your teeth may be, they are faced with danger if your gums become tender, soft, unsound. Ipana is the newer type of dentifrice specifically made to meet this need. For with it, your teeth are white and shining. Your mouth is cleansed, refreshed, invigorated. And your gums are strengthened, toned and stimulated.

Under our soft foods and subnormal chewing, our gums suffer from an artificial lack of exercise. The tissues become congested, soft and weak. "Pink tooth brush" often ushers in more serious troubles—gingivitis, Vincent's disease, or even the less frequent pyorrhea.

Defeat "pink tooth brush" with Ipana and massage!

Ipana and massage will rouse your gums and speed the fresh, rich blood through the tiny capillaries. Hundreds of dentists preach the benefits of massage and urge the use of Ipana. For it contains ziratol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

Get a tube of Ipana at the nearest drug store and start to use it tonight. Give it a chance to show how it can improve the health of your gums as well as the brilliance of your teeth.

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MADE IN CANADA

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1241, Benoit St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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City _____ Prov. _____

THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

WHAT a week of varied interests! It began with Mrs. Henry Baird's coming-out tea for her daughter Mary and ended with Mrs. George Pepall's debutante dance for Isobel and betwixt and between there were the English elections and Halloween to create additional excitement.

The *Neuk* sounds sufficiently elfish to be a suitable rendezvous for young people. In point of fact it means "the corner" in Scottish and so is the name given to Mrs. Baird's house which was built in the corner of the stately grounds of *Huntley Lodge*—that Toronto landmark which is the home of Mrs. Baird's mother, Mrs. J. J. Palmer. And on that day in question *The Neuk* was filled with debbs—where it wasn't filled with flowers, for flowers were so profuse that there was no need to ask Mary how her garden grew. She stood amid it in a charming pale lace gown with Mrs. Baird whose numerous friends came early because "everybody" was going on to The Symphony as Mrs. J. F. Ross and Mrs. J. Gordon Macdonald said when they arrived punctually with the former's guest, Miss Anne Fraser of New York. The crimson dining-room with its tall tapers and brocade curtains was symphonic itself and Mrs. J. J. Palmer, a charming "granny," held court in this Victorian glow.

I saw Mrs. E. B. Ryckman, Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mrs. Roper Gouinlock and Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Mrs. O'Connell, Miss Jeanette Barclay, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. Herbert Burns there—the latter telling me that she is hostess to a "grown-up" dinner-party before the Creche Ball as well as the deb. dinner she and Mrs. Parmenter are giving for Constance and Joan. Flocks of these fledglings came on from Mrs. Gordon Baldwin's luncheon for forty at that club where they arrange the flower-vases so beautifully and in the library there was a joyous babble around pretty Gertrude Mann for whom Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin was giving a dinner the following night at Parkwood.

Mrs. Crawford Brown's dinner for her R.M.C. son when he comes up for the long week-end preceding Armistice was creating great expectations; Leone Suydam, between tid-bits of California where she was last Spring, told me that her cousin, Patsy Laird, is spending this winter at home in Winnipeg; on the other hand, a Westerner turned east is the impeccable Peke of irreproachable manners which Martha White recounted she brought from Calgary; "Susie" Wisner was pretty as the peach-colored frock in which she was assisting; Jean McMurrich, in a marvellously modish suit which sails with her on the *Empress* (where it will doubtless create havoc) was saying au revoir for a year; and Faith Warren was asking me to notify the social world that Havergal's first Theatre Night for its worthy new Scholarship Fund has been arranged by the Old Girls to be held on Monday, November 16th, at the Royal Alexandra at "Yellow Sands". I saw it in London and if you like English humor you'll like it!

Lady Flavia Giffard, whose hair one male described as "the colour of the best marmalade", is only twenty-one but she has just published a novel. "It is called 'Keep Thy Wife'". . . and after hearing the shade of her hair and hearing the title of her book, it will not surprise you to hear that she is a great-niece of Elinor Glyn! Also—but which is perhaps a minor distinction nowadays—she is the granddaughter of a famous Lord Chancellor as she is Lord Halsbury's daughter.

Another bit of overseas news is that Viscount Errington, the young son of Lord and Lady Cromer, has been appointed Page of Honour to His Majesty. He is another George, named after his godfather, the King, who personally stood sponsor for him. The news of young Lord Errington's post in the Royal Household came to me from Mrs. William Black, a relative of the Cromers. She is very interested in the dinner which that gallant band, the Overseas Nurses, are holding on November 6th at the Royal York.

By the way, still another George, H.R.H. Prince George, is also interested in the Baring family of which Lord Cromer is a member. Friends tell me that he is frequently seen dancing with that charming Poppy Baring who is as vivid



MISS RUTH EATON, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Eaton, who makes her debut this Fall. —Photo by W. A. Pidduck.

as her pretty name. Quite a different type, but an equally good dancer, so I was told by one who danced with her last year at a ball given by Susan, Duchess of Somerset, is Lady May Cambridge, the recent royal bride. I remember him saying after that party that Lady May was the only girl there with long hair but it was so beautifully golden that it quite crowned her. I hear that at her wedding she wore the lace veil worn by her aunt, Her Majesty the Queen, at her wedding which reminds me that Her Majesty's wedding dress is in the London Museum in a marvellously interesting collection there on view. And I noticed that the satin had not stood the strain of years nearly as well as the thick blue silk in the going-away gown of her mother, made many years previously.

Blue lace was most becomingly worn by Mrs. H. T. Jaffray when she presented Cynthia whose arms were so filled with gorgeous bronze mums of a new variety that one could only get a peep of her vivacious face and at her embroidered French gown. There was a decidedly Dominion-wide interest pervading this jolly debutante tea as Eastern and Western connections merged. The Jaffrays have lived in Winnipeg for some years although Mrs. Jaffray was Judge Benson's daughter of Port Hope and went to school here as did that pretty Winnipegger, Mrs. Dudley Dawson and Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Justice Fisher, who were there that afternoon with another who had lived long in the West—Mrs. Beverley McInnes. Mrs. Frank Hodgins, who told me she was giving a dinner for Diana Delacour before "the" Charity Ball, accompanied her sister and they were chatting with Mrs. Lionel Clark who had been one of the guests at Mrs. J. M. Mackenzie's delightful luncheon for Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Mr. Kenneth Noxon's guest.

Mrs. Finlayson came on from pouring tea for Mrs. J. McLeod and Mrs. Alfred Cameron at the Hunt Club where Mrs. F. H. Phippen's smart annual luncheon had begun the gay day. Esmé Heward, who is a fascinating debutante of last year, was one of those assisting at Cynthia's tea and another looking delicious—in a red suit of the new "stained glass-window" shade, was Hilda White who is one of the busy Junior Leaguers selling tickets for their Cabaret on November 25th and two following nights. The proceeds will provide food and clothes to wives and children of the unemployed and last year these young "social butterflies" of unequalled brilliancy for industry, collected \$7,000.

Mrs. Leonard McMurray and Mrs. Louis McMurray were among those pouring tea for Mrs. Jaffray and others were Mrs. Bingham Allan, Mrs. Larratt Smith, Mrs. W. A. M. Jones, Mrs. Lexie Martin, Mrs. Allan Marks, Mrs. MacNab Wilson, Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Mrs. H. C. Houston.

Another handsome residence up Bayview way was en fête when Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Plummer gave a

jolly coming-out dance for their niece, Stair Lyon, the debutante daughter of Mrs. R. A. Lyon. She is one of the most attractive with beautifully burnished hair that marks her Scottish ancestry—the name "Stair" is brilliantly enwoven in Scottish history—and she possesses that *je ne sais quoi* inculcated by travel abroad. However, like a true debutante, when chatting of Como she was more intrigued by the beautiful silk in the shops there than by the azaleas although I hear she has a facile brush with water-colors. Her white satin frock, its little coatee banded with white fox, was very Parisienne and Mrs. Lyon, who was travelling with her daughter for ten months on the continent, wore a French dress of black chiffon.

Mrs. Lynn Plummer's gown was red—a shade most becoming to her—and the attractive house, built after the Tudor style which is spaciouly hospitable, was festive with flowers. The debbs all seemed to be looking their very best—having come on from various dinners—among the numerous hostesses being Mrs. Douglas Warren, Mrs. C. E. Lee, Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mrs. William Finlayson and Mrs. Angus Heighington—all of whom have debutante daughters.

Most of these attended Mrs. Adam Ballantyne's tea for Mrs. W. B. Thistle's daughter, Peggy, where among the out-of-town girls assisting were Miss Joyce Lounsbrough of Woodstock and Miss Norah Bowie of Brockville. It was entirely for the younger set and I hear that the most momentous topic of conversation was the 48th Highlanders Ball at the Royal York on the 24th—of paramount importance as being the first social function in Toronto to be attended by her beautiful Excellency, Lady Bessborough—it is thrilling the imagination of the debbs. And furthermore, being apparently the only military ball to take place here—at least before Christmas—"scarlet fever" has attacked them as it does the young. However, a delightful treatment is being accorded the victims—they are being asked to go to practice the Scottish dances—as rehearsals are being held at the 48th Mess in the Armouries on Monday evenings—but I cannot guarantee that as a cure!

St. Andrew's College—whose parties always "go" with that swing of the kilt that is so smartly snappy—held its Prize-giving on October 21st. There is something about this college—that stands so handsomely on the heights of Aurora—which makes it radiate Scottish hospitality, beginning with the biggest of luscious "buns" that you get at tea—to the hearty handshake and "come again look" that the Head and Mrs. Macdonald give you. In fact, it is the charm of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald's personality which makes St. Andrew's glow like a beacon light on the hills to the north of Toronto—and it is not merely a literary light but the light of home-fires burning. Sir William Clark came from Ottawa to present the school

--a fine street shoe
for brisk fall
days--



--a Brogue with a shawl tongue--

this willow calf tie, daintily trimmed with a wing-tip and a smartly designed quarter, is a most appropriate day-time shoe. —It's another of the Menihan Arch-Aid shoes, and, as you know, they fit,—beautifully!

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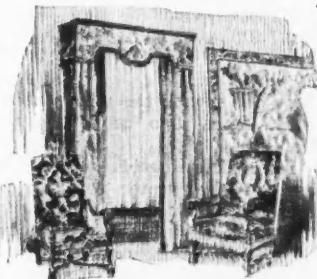


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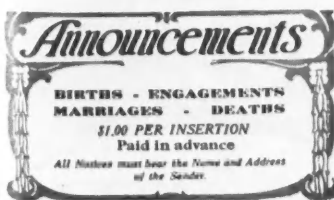
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MARRIAGES

The marriage of Minna Henry daughter of Mrs. and the late Gilbert Sutcliffe to Mr. Charles Arrindell Shearson of Toronto took place quietly at St. Thomas Church with Rev. Cecil Stuart officiating. The bride was given away in marriage by her brother Mr. Fletcher W. Troop. Wore a gown of Ivory Satin with veil of old family lace and carried a bouquet of roses and Lily of the Valley. They were attended by Mrs. Norval R. Waddington of Lennoxville, Quebec, as matron of honour wearing a French gown of pale blue lace with coatee and turban of Frecheta Velvet and carried Tea Roses. Mr. A. Leslie McCulloch of Montreal was best man. A reception for the immediate relatives was held at the house of the bride's uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Robt. C. Brown of Clarendon Avenue. Guests from out of town included Mr. and Mrs. Robt. O. McCulloch, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. McCulloch of Galt, Miss Troop and Mrs. William A. Henry of Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. James C. C. Almon, Mr. Allan Almon, Mr. and Mrs. John Macintosh of Montreal.

BIRTHS

On Sunday, October 25th at the Galt General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Goldie, a daughter, Barbara Gibson.



MRS. GRAHAM CASSELS, formerly Betty King Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David King Smith, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley and Crispin.

prizes and prior to that gala affair Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald entertained at luncheon, among the guests being Sir William Clark, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Sir Joseph Flavell, Mrs. Frank Rolph, Miss J. Mortimer Clark and General and Mrs. Ashton.

Upper Canada College held its Prize-giving Day two days later, on the 23rd when Dr. Fyfe came up from Kingston for this special occasion. Upper Canada has a tradition that stirs memories immediately one enters its dignified portals from which so many men of note have entered the world to leave their mark of fame. Its halls seemed wreathed with laurel as one walked along to the tea-room where Mrs. Grant hospitably received with Dr. Grant whom this year everybody was delighted to see again acting host at his own party—last year he was not well enough to attend—His presence gave added cheer this year to a function that entwines "Palmarum qui meruit ferat" with many a page of early Canadian history.

One of the finest Latin scholars in Toronto was the late Herbert Langell Dunn whose pretty daughter Kathleen, was recently married to Mr. Lambert Clay Powell. It was a very quiet affair with no reception as Mrs. Dunn has given up her home and is occupying a flat in Elm Avenue, Rosedale, but I hear that the bride will receive on her return from their motoring honeymoon. Part of it is being spent in New York with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Eden Smith, the latter being Kathleen's sister.

Honored by the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough, the Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine ball, held at the Windsor Hotel, was the occasion of the first ball in Montreal, to be graced by Their Excellencies. Clusters of laurel boughs intermingled with orange colored Jack o'lanterns, were entwined about the central chandeliers in the ball room and formed an effective decoration

above the entrances, and under the side lights. Peacock Alley, presenting a vista of verdant green, was also garlanded with sprays of laurel and Jack o'lanterns; and ferns and palms formed a background for the stage where the orchestra played. Prior to the coming of the Vice-Regal party, the guests were received by Miss Therese Dupuis, and Miss Gabrielle Leduc. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and shortly before eleven, the strains of the national anthem heralded the arrival of Their Excellencies, and the entire assemblage of guests stood to attention. The Vice-Regal party was composed of Mr. A. F. Lascelles, secretary to His Excellency, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives, secretary to Her Excellency; Major Eric MacKenzie, comptroller of the household; Lieut. D. H. Fuller, R.N., A.D.C., and Capt. Stuart-French, A.D.C. Their Excellencies were met at the hotel entrance by Brig-Gen. E. de B. Panet, Brig-Gen. F. S. Meighen, Colonel H. M. Wallis and Group Capt. J. F. Scott, honorary aides de camp, and were escorted to the reception room where they were received by Miss Jeanne Boyer, president of the Ligue, and Miss Line Leman, vice-president.

Her Excellency entered the ball room with Miss Line Leman, His Excellency following with Miss Jeanne Boyer. Lady Bessborough wore a diamond tiara, and was beautifully gowned in ivory crepe heavily encrusted in a gold flower design, with diamond ornaments. On entering the ball room, Their Excellencies preceded to the alcove beneath the balcony where chairs grouped about with palms and flowering plants, were placed at their disposal, and from which vantage point, Lord and Lady Bessborough were able to observe the dancers, and converse with the large number of guests, who had the honor of being presented.

Among the vast assembly of dancers, the debutantes were outstandingly lovely in their dainty white frocks with quaint Colonial bouquets or carrying arm bouquets

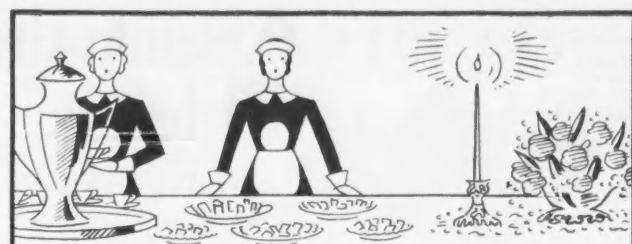
of roses. Amid the variety of brilliant color effects, flame color and vivid green were much in evidence, intermingled with white and pink.

Miss Jeanne Boyer, president of the Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine, wore a gown of cream colored crepe satin with green and white rhinestone trimming; Miss Gabrielle Leduc in pale peach crepe de chine; Miss Madeleine Leman, honey colored satin with coral flowers; Lady Susan Birch, of London, England, wearing a gown of red nylon embroidered in diamante; Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie in shell pink chiffon; Mrs. E. de B. Panet wearing Havana brown lace; Miss Ann Porter frocked in Chantilly lace; Miss Willa Magee in white satin; Miss Frances Gault in pale blue satin; Miss Betty Ogilvie in jade green panne velvet; Miss Simone Beauchamps in a Raoul Jean model of white Chantilly lace; Miss Pauline Duclos a Worth model of ivory souffle panne velvet; Miss Ruth Weir, a Larwin model of pink peau d'ange, and Miss Betty Hingston in black velvet moulded to the figure, were a few of the five hundred guests.

The Hunt Club was the scene of the first of this season's dances in Montreal for debutantes, at which Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Gavin L. Ogilvie entertained in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Betty Ogilvie. A Hallowe'en color scheme of decorations, characteristic of the ancient elfin festival, prevailed throughout the club house, where in the ball room and reception rooms, candles encased in carved pumpkin faces, diffused a soft yellow light on the dancers. A profusion of these Hallowe'en decorations, with chrysanthemums in orange tones, also adorned the buffet supper table in the billiard room where supper was served, and added a picturesque and bizarre note to the scene. The same Hallowe'en decorations were carried out in the verandah, which was used for sitting-out.

Colonel and Mrs. Ogilvie received their guests, the latter being gowned in a French model of shell pink moire fashioned in long and slightly fitted lines and wearing pink slippers. Miss Betty Ogilvie, who assisted in receiving, wore a Yteb model of moonstone blue satin moulded to the figure, the bodice having a V neck line, the skirt made with flounces.

Among the debutantes present were: the Hon. Hazel Shaughnessy in a gown of white satin, the skirt having a peplum at the back and falling in flares from the long fitted hip line, with slippers of



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THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY
LIMITED

white satin; the Hon. Peggy cade; Miss Madeleine de Lotbiniere wearing a French gown of cream colored satinska, with a shoulder bouquet of orchids, and green satin slippers; Miss Kathleen Stewart in a Patou model of lettuce green crepe romain; Miss Diana Drury wearing a French model of pink velvet in long lines, moulded to the figure, and pink slippers; Miss Barbara Bate, wearing a Lanvin mod-

(Continued on Page 22)

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Price \$36.

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MRS. THOMAS A. S. DeWOLF, formerly Miss Phyllis R. Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Webster, of Fort William, whose marriage took place in Christ Church Cathedral, Mexico City, in August.



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Regular oiling with 3-in-One will keep your machine running easily. Three-in-One works out old, gummy oil from bearings. It prevents rust. And because it is blended from three different oils, it lubricates far better than ordinary oils ever can.

All good stores. Handy cans and bottles. Write for free sample and sewing machine pamphlet.



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WHEN you get to the point where you're a little run down, a little irritable, the obvious prescription is — a trip to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall . . . where there's every facility for toning up tired systems.

First, exercise! Play squash, workout in the gym, try a game of golf on a nearby course, or gallop along the edge of the sea. Then, take an all-over sun bath, or a health bath supervised by an expert. Enjoy the meals of master-chefs. Relax in a deck chair over the ocean, inhaling the bracing salt sea air. And at night — sleep.

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Bewitching EYES

Maybelline Eyelash Darkener will instantly transform your lashes into a dark, luxuriant fringe, making them appear longer. Harmless and easy to use. A touch of Maybelline Eye Shadow to your eyelids will add depth, beauty and "expression." Form the brows with the clean, smooth Maybelline Eyebrow Pencil — then you will have re-made your eyes into soulful pools of loveliness. Insist upon the genuine — preferred by millions for over fifteen years.

Maybelline

About the House

By IRIS STRAIGHT

THAT maxim of our youth — When in doubt consult the dictionary — is still lying about the house somewhere, but shake it out and have a look at it and you will find it now reads—When in doubt put down linoleum. Linoleum may not bring to you and me that ecstatic alteration in outlook that is obviously the possession of the lady in the advertisements who is admiring her friend's new inlaid rug, but don't be too sure it isn't going to alter your life at all. Already you eat off it in the best sandwich shops, you step on it in the smartest halls, and the best china slips out of the cooks' fingers to be shattered on it in the brightest modern kitchens. Its potential possibilities are nearly as great as Al Capone's.

Linoleum is made of cork, gum and linseed oil rolled onto a jute back. It varies a lot in weight, the best being about a quarter of an inch thick. It's called "inlaid" because the colour goes all the way down to the jute, unlike oilcloth, which is a surface affair, and "embossed" when the pattern is in actual relief. The chief trick about getting satisfaction out of it lies in the laying. Don't ever let anyone put a tack in it! One of the biggest of the manufacturers of the embossed and inlaid kind refuses to guarantee any of their stuff unless you can prove it was laid as they advise. First of all you have a 24 oz. felt paper cemented down. (Sometimes it's tacked) on top of that you get them to stretch cotton, also tacked, and then the linoleum is cemented to that, with sand bags on the seams for at least 24 hours. Then you have a floor that is quiet, resilient, tremendously lasting, and granted you have used your excellent taste in choosing colour and pattern — a good thing to look at. The tacked cotton gives sufficient play to prevent any buckling or cracking should the wooden floor expand or contract, as nearly all wooden floors do to a certain extent with the changes of temperature in this climate.

You don't need to stick to four or whatever it is square yards of one pattern laid from wall to wall any more, either. The good firms all make special borders that give the last touch to the well-tiled-floor effect. These may be anything from 6 to 16 inches wide — plain bands in varying widths or bands with tiles set diamond-wise between. If you are really interested you can even have your own designs cut for places like vestibules or sun rooms or square halls, and set into plain linoleum. I have seen a vestibule with an intricate star design in terra cotta, black, and white, set into a natural creamy-grey marble linoleum that is almost worthy of ancient Rome, where they knew their pavements.

New designs in the good inlays are very tricky. There is one that I specially liked which looked so like the crazy-paved shingle beach on the shore of Lake On-

tario where I spent part of the last heat wave that I almost stooped to pick up one of the little flat stones to see if it would skip. Grey and creamy and vague pink they were, with a cement coloured sunken intervening line that might have been sand. Every four feet or so some one had apparently dropped a well preserved wild flower. Red tiles in the soft brick colours you see occasionally in English country kitchens are a favourite of mine too — they furnish a kitchen in a way you have to see to believe. The new one I like best has a square, six inch, plain tile alternating with the same size square made of eight oblong tiles in varying shades of terra cotta set cross-wise. A slightly larger tile here and there is black with the winged lion of St. Mark embossed on it.

For a feminine sort of bath room or a dressing room, there is a lattice and scallop thing reminiscent of a Directoire wall that would take Empire furniture grandly, and might even spread into a smart bedroom. I've had something of the kind all around the edge of a broadloom rug in a big bedroom and it pleased everyone, including the maids.

Battleship linoleum is ideal for day nurseries, or night ones, for that matter, though there you need rugs as well for the comfort of small bare feet. A day nursery however ought to have a wide area of unbroken floor space; how else can a fellow spin a top or deliver the milk satisfactorily from the new yellow milk wagon with the lovely squeaky wheels? Rugs ruin train services too, and hardwood floors invariably have lumps here and there. Battleship linoleum, waxed, is the solution. All the good plain colours — a winey red is good if it's a north light — skipper blue if it's sunny, while green can always pretend it's grass, even though it's far far darker than the front lawn.

Child—"Oh, no, I hate it, really. But Mummy makes me do it when she wants people to go."—*Western Daily Mail.*



JAMES ARTHUR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Williamson, (formerly Miss Jean Chown, of Toronto), Hollywood, Cal.



BARBARA ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Murphy, Assiniboia, Sask.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Dinner is Served

By SUZETTE

IT'S rather a relief to wake up and discover that summer is over. Those informal meals that seemed so delightful in the heat of June fall by November, so let us pack away the peasant china and the gingham cloths, and make our entertaining as formal as possible. Outside the world is untidy, with drifting leaves and wind swept colorless roads, and the stiff precision of the glass and silver on a dinner table within have an increased attraction. Dinner has always been the social meal of the day, even when our ancestors had it at four in the afternoon, but now it is hard enough to scuttle into evening clothes by half past seven. In the old days people ate so much that they needed an unbroken stretch of hours before them, while meat course followed meat course topped off by a few suet puddings and "pasties". We are rather unceremonious with our stomachs today, so many forego the pleasures of food that they may remain the perfect thirty-six. Be good to yourself, and your guests at dinner; remember Oscar Wilde's remark, "after a good dinner one can forgive anybody, even one's own relations". The caviare may seem expensive but risk the budget if the "in-laws" are coming to dinner.

Consommé

Oysters à la Poulette

Mixed Chicken Grill

Potato Straws Green beans
Lettuce and grapefruit salad

Apple Soufflé

Fruit

Coffee

Consommé is the ever faithful start to many good dinners, and tastes particularly well when it follows the hors d'oeuvres which are always served before dinner with the cocktails. Try putting a little Marsala or Madeira wine instead of the usual sherry in each plateful of soup. To make oysters à la Poulette scald a pint of oysters and drain off their liquor. Heat a pint of milk and add a third of a cupful of melted butter to which has been added four tablespoonfuls of flour. Pour in the oyster liquor and two egg yolks, keeping the heat below boiling point to avoid the eggs curdling. When the sauce has thickened add the oysters, half a cupful of lightly fried mushrooms, salt and pepper, and serve as soon as the oysters are hot. Chicken grill is best made with small chickens split in half. Serve the chicken with kidneys, tomatoes, bacon and mushrooms. The potato straws can be heaped in the centre of the dish or served separately.

The lettuce and grapefruit salad should have French dressing with it. Substitute grapefruit juice for the usual vinegar when mixing it. Make the Apple Soufflé by mixing three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of flour, a cupful of milk and the yolks of four eggs. Cook this mixture until it thickens, and then let it cool. Beat the whites of five eggs until they are very stiff, and cut in the cooked batter. Pour half the mixed eggs and batter into a buttered baking dish, and then put two peeled quartered apples baked very soft in the middle, and cover with the balance of the batter.



"NERVES?"

I can't afford them!"

"Shopping used to give me a headache, too. Now, I just take some Aspirin and keep going. The pain is gone before you know it, and you don't get tired when you haven't an ache or pain to nag you. Try it!"

That's sound advice. It's advice any doctor might give you. For doctors know how even a slight pain can pull you down, and unnerve you. And they know just what Aspirin is, and how it works, and how perfectly harmless it is. If the tablet bears the Bayer cross it is quite safe to take—as often as it can spare you any pain or even discomfort.

Any over-exertion is apt to bring pain in some form. Headache. Limbs that ache from sheer weariness. Joints sore from the beginnings of a cold. Systemic pain. The real remedy is rest. But immediate relief is yours for the taking. A few tablets of Aspirin in your purse is your sure protection from pain wherever you are or wherever you go.

Get the genuine tablets of guaranteed uniformity, with proven directions for headaches, colds, sore throat, neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Look for the name Aspirin on the box. To save money, buy the bottle of 100 tablets. Made in Canada.

ASPIRIN

(TRADE-MARK REG.)



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AVOID the aggravation of empty sockets by purchasing your lamps by the carton. Extra lamps on hand mean a well lighted home at all times. Lamps bought by the carton average 7% less in price than when bought individually.

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HE MUST NOT Mrs BOVRIL

Remember
Bovril strengthens you
against the risk of colds,
chills and influenza.



COUGHS AND COLDS

are the simple forerunners of deadly bronchitis, influenza and lung troubles. SCOTT'S EMULSION soothes away the hardest cough and drives out the heaviest cold. Take it regularly. It protects the lungs, strengthens the body and maintains the powers of resistance.



Insist on the genuine

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Rich in Vitamins A and D

Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Ltd., 10-18 McCaul St., Toronto

Less handicapped nowadays



"New ideas on personal hygiene responsible," says doctor

THE DOCTOR in a leading women's college was comparing this generation of girls with those of 25 years ago.

"We don't have nearly so many illness excuses from girls nowadays," he said. "Girls have learned how important it is to keep their systems functioning normally at all times. And at times when they are most

likely to be upset and thrown off balance, they take special measures."

What doctors advise girls to use on such occasions is Nujol—a spoonful every night for several days beforehand helps to keep everything normal even under abnormal conditions. For it contains absolutely no drugs or medicine. Perfected by the famous Nujol Laboratories, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Try this treatment for the next three months, and see if it doesn't make things much easier for you.

Be sure you get the genuine.

GOING UPSTAIRS WAS AGONY

Hobbling With Rheumatism

ALTHOUGH NOT YET 30

For a dramatic picture of the deforming and disabling effects of acute rheumatism, read this lady's letter. She had often looked at Kruschen advertisements and laughed—little dreaming that she herself would soon be joining in the chorus of praise for "the little daily dose."

"I suffered agonies with Rheumatism. The doctor said he had never known a woman under 30 to get Rheumatism like I had it. I was so bad I could only get upstairs by sitting on each stair, until I had pluck enough to pull myself up to the next one. My hands and feet were so swollen that they looked uncanny, and neighbours used to watch me hobble round and say how awful I looked. I had often laughed at the Kruschen advertisements, but thought, as I had given almost everything else a trial, I might as well give Kruschen a trial. I did so, and will always say I consider them wonderful. I take half-a-teaspoonful of Kruschen every morning. Now I can run upstairs. Yet I have taken Kruschen Salts for two months only."—Mrs. R. E.

The system of the rheumatic subject is a producer of that dangerous body

poison known as uric acid, which is composed of knife-edged crystals. It is bred in accumulated waste matter which the organs of elimination have failed to expel. Kruschen is a powerful solvent of these flint-hard crystals. It swiftly dulls their sharp edges, then flushes them out of the system. Your pains ease; swellings subside; knotted joints become loose. Better still, Kruschen eliminates the root cause of the evil. Taken regularly, it keeps your liver and kidneys in perfect tune, so that these eliminating organs free your inside from all poison-breeding waste products. Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c, and 75c, per bottle.



KING'S GIFT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INFANT SON

The photograph above shows the exquisite gold cup which has just been brought to Canada by Major Eric MacKenzie, new Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household, as a present from His Majesty, the King, to his Godson. On the front of the cup is the Royal Coat of Arms while on the reverse side are the words: George St. Lawrence Neufville Ponsonby on the occasion of his christening, from His Godfather George R.I. 22 Sept., 1931.

Bake the soufflé in a hot oven for about fifteen minutes.

Venison Soup

Fillets of Whitefish with Shrimps

Roast Pheasant
Potatoes Duchesse Green Peas
Watercress and Orange Salad

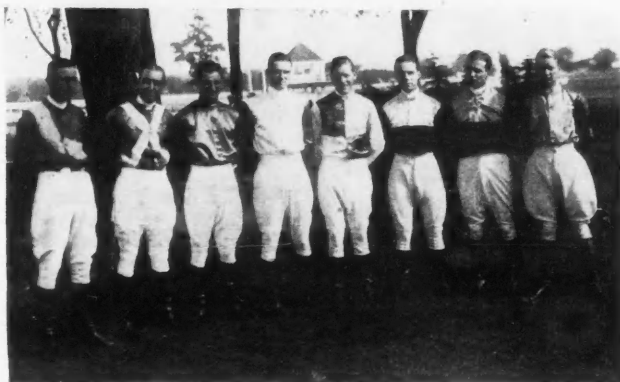
Meringues with chocolate sauce.

Fruit — Coffee

With the hunting season coming try using some of those rather too generously proportioned venison steaks in soup. Cut up about four pounds and put three-quarters of

ter to four cupfuls of mashed potatoes. Season with salt and pepper and a little sugar and add two well beaten eggs. Shape the potato mixture into balls, roll them in melted butter, and brown in the oven, cooking them on greased paper. The salad of watercress and orange should be served and eaten with the game.

Gourmets quarrel over whether or not fruit should end a dinner. Even if you don't eat very much of it it is pleasant to chat over the grapes and nuts, before the division of the sexes. So often the fruit plates are so lovely that even if you eat nothing the course is aesthetically worth while.



YOUTHFUL GENTLEMEN JOCKEYS

Line-up of younger horsemen who participated in the John Peel Steeplechase at the recent meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club; left to right, Allen W. MacKay (Oakville), Graham Grant (Montreal), J. Davis (New York), Donald Rogers, W. Rogers, Howard Johnston, Tony Smith and Dalton McCarthy (Toronto). The race was won by J. Davis on A. F. Gooduries "Sand Boy".

in the soup pot with two quarts of water. Cook the remaining pound in a frying pan with some lean bacon until the meat is well browned, and then add it all to the soup pot and let it simmer for about three hours. Cool the stock and skim it clear of grease. When heating the soup to use, add a cupful of grape jelly, cayenne and a little tobacco sauce.

Poach the fillets of whitefish, and then make a rich white sauce to which add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, some Worcester sauce and one cupful of shrimps cut in pieces. Pour this sauce over the fillets and serve at once. Pheasants are a general favorite, particularly if you can find plump ones. The Duchesse potatoes are made by adding two tablespoonfuls of but-

(Note: "Bingles" or tight rolls of hair will be worn under the current style hat.)

Bingle, bingle, little thing,
How becomingly you cling
Up upon milady's neck
Where her snowy skin you deck
Little filament of hair—
—You are quite a number there—
'Neath her new "Ood-Jenny"
curled

For the wonder of the world;
You look better, when not slipping,
Than a nape that needs a clipping.
—Buffalo Courier Express.

Neighbor—"Why is your car painted blue on one side and red on the other?"

Speedy—"Oh, it's a fine idea. You should just hear the witnesses contradicting one another!" —Everybody's Weekly (London).

TEMPTING TO THE TASTE



There is a fragrance to Salada which only skilful blending can produce.

**"SALADA"
TEA**

'Fresh from the gardens'

Save Yourself Work with this New Wax...



"You'll find its finish Lasts Much Longer."

"And, it is so very Easy to Put On!"

HERE'S the new wax that actually cuts work in half and gives any floor a beautiful, lasting surface.

It is emulsified and blended by a new and secret process—called the Koric Process—which removes all the objectionable features of ordinary wax and makes a super-fine compound that is creamy-smooth, supple as can be and unusually durable. Neither heavy, slow-drying nor sticky.

When you use this new wax compound you'll discover, first of all, that in a very few minutes it gives the floor a wonderful finish of jeweled loveliness.

Then, as time passes, your admiration will increase as you watch the rich, velvety surface resist heel-marks, scratches and wear much longer than you ever expected.

Now keep your floors gleaming—whether varnished, shellaced, painted, waxed or covered with linoleum—and furniture gleaming like new and save yourself a lot of work. Use this new-process wax.

Attention: There is just one wax prepared by the Koric Process... and that is Old English. Made by The A. S. Boyle Company, Windsor, Ontario.



THE ONLY WAX MADE BY THE KORIC PROCESS

Old English Wax

PASTE and LIQUID

"Yes, Robert, 'amo' is the Latin word meaning 'I love.' Now what word suggests its opposite?" "Reno."—Boston Transcript.

The canning season is over for the wife. Would that it also were for the employer.—Northwest Insurance (Minneapolis).



ALMA EMALA, daughter of I. M. Pike, K.C., and Alma Macpherson Pike, Chatham, Ont.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

el of white and gold lamé, with red slippers, carrying a red bag to match and an arm bouquet of red roses; Miss Francoise Martin Harwood in a French model of white satin moulded to the figure, the low decollete V-shaped, worn with a shoulder bouquet of pink roses, and white slippers; Miss Diana Grier in a frock of white silver lamé, fashioned in long fitted lines, with a corsage bouquet of orchids, and lilies of the valley; Miss Willa Magee wearing white lace, the bodice bordered with lace at the neckline, the skirt falling into fulness at the hem, worn with white crepe slippers; Miss Helen Gzowski in a gown of eggshell satin, the slightly full skirt having a long fitted hip

line worn with slippers of the same shade, and carrying red roses; Miss Mary Gzowski, also wearing eggshell satin fashioned in long moulded lines, the bodice having rhinestone trimming, her bouquet being composed of yellow roses; Miss Cecilia Cantlie in an Augusta Bernard model of nymph colored satin with green slippers; Miss Margaret Elliott in a Patou model of white satin, the low decollete having crossed shoulder straps worn with a jade pendant and jade green slippers.

MARIGOLD writes from the Pacific Coast:

FASHION SHOWS are all the rage at present on the Coast. We've just had a most successful one in Victoria, given by the I. O. D. E. and twelve of the prettiest co-eds of the University of British Columbia acted as mannequins in the Georgian room of the Hudson Bay in Vancouver, in aid of the Woman's Campus building fund, and all turned out in full force to see them.

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Dorothy Lash Colquhoun — Mary B. Williams

I thought that the prettiest dress of all was a Lucien Lelong model of Chantilly lace, worn by Gretchen Vrooman — real "Empress Eugenie" — and she looked adorable in it. Kathleen Bingay too was lovely in a deep red evening wrap of velvet, but the girls all looked so pretty and the dresses were all so attractive that it was hard to make a choice between them. I saw Mrs. Francis Hartley, who is over from Victoria staying with Mrs. A. D. Macrae. She had just come on from Mrs. Norman Lang's luncheon and has been rushing from one party to another, as she is just as popular here as she is in Victoria. I also saw Mrs. F. C. Wade and her daughter Marjorie, who are just back from Victoria, where they were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. C. C. Bennett.

Soon we shall all be very busy entertaining in honour of Marion Robertson, whose wedding is to take place early in November. Her fiancé is in New York at present, and I hear that he telephones her every evening. I met Mrs. C. E. Thomas, who was motoring over to Seattle the next day with her daughters, Peggy, Jean and Gwyneth, to stay with Mrs. James Griffiths. Mrs. Thomas entertained in honour of Lord Duncannon at a delightful tea dance when he was here, and Peggy was to have been one of this season's debutantes, but has decided to finish her business course first.

In Victoria, people are already commencing to go off for the winter, though the weather has really been gorgeous so far. Mrs. Walter Nichol, who tells me that she has just sold her lovely country place "Miraloma," to Mr. John Jardine of Manitoba, is leaving for Montreal soon to join the "Empress of Britain" on a world cruise. Mrs. Nichol, who always takes the keenest interest in art and music, and has the most lovely voice, has just donated a yearly Bursary to the Victoria College, to be known as the "Quita Nichol Bursary for French," thus continuing the wonderful donation of her husband, the late Hon. Walter Nichol.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pendray have left to spend several months in Europe, and I hear that the Hon. Randolph Bruce is also going on the "Empress of Britain." His Honour the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. A. M. D. Fairbairn, have gone off on a fishing trip up the Island on H.M.C.S. Skeena.

CHINOOK writes from Calgary:

MUCH festivity was planned in Calgary for Hallowe'en when the officers of the Lord Strathcona's Horse gave their annual masquerade dance, always the gala event of the early winter season, preceded by gay cocktail parties and informal dinners (for who can be formal, dressed as Bacchante or the Gold Dust Twins).

Speaking of the Straths, Viscount Exbrington's recent visit here, with his charming wife, was very interesting in military circles for Capt. F. C. Powell was at Sandhurst with him and Colonel Connolly knew him in France. They only spent a day or two here on their way to the Coast and California but before their departure Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Page entertained them at a small informal luncheon.

Echoes of wedding bells from Wainwright were interesting to many throughout the Province when Vera May Walton (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Walton)



MRS. A. S. MALCOLMSON, formerly Miss Campbell Southcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Southcott, St. Catharines. Dr. Malcolmson is a son of Captain and Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson, St. Catharines.

—Photo by A. S. Whyte.

was married to Francis Collingwood Dickins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Dickins of Edmonton. Mrs. Dickins, with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clennel Dickins motored to Wainwright for the event and after a brief honeymoon the bridal couple spent a few festive days in the Capital.

Many Calgarians motored to Edmonton for Thanksgiving among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Legh Walsh who took their pretty little daughter, Diana, to visit her grandfather at Government House. Jane Taprell spent that week-end with the Benjamin Spencers and Frances MacDonald of Vancouver was visiting Margery Barford. Jean Henwood, always a successful hostess had a Sunday tea in her honor, which Dennis and Eric Yorath arrived from Calgary in time to attend. Dick Coulthard also arrived from Saskatchewan in time to be welcomed back to the fold, on that occasion.

Traffic on the Edmonton road was not all one way, however, and the Wyatt Taylors spent a few days in Calgary and later Sybil Primrose, who visited her uncle Dr. R. B. Deane and Miss Deane, arrived with Mrs. Sidney Wood. The Honorable Irene Parly broke a hard-earned rest at her charming place at Alix to grace Calgary with her presence and later visited Edmonton where she stayed with Chief Justice and Mrs. Harvey and with her sister, Miss Sheila Marryatt.

Miss Agnes Baden Powell was an interesting visitor in Alberta recently and all who met her were charmed with her unaffected and gracious manner. In Calgary Mrs. J. H. Woods held a delightful reception in her honor and in Edmonton, Mrs. E. C. Pardee gave a tea, while of course she spent a Sunday with Lady Rodney, who is such a guide enthusiast at Fort Saskatchewan.

The Ashley Coopers were also interesting visitors in Edmonton. Mr. George Allen of Winnipeg was there at the same time and entertained one Saturday evening in their honor at the Macdonald hotel. In compliment to the three visitors Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pike entertained at supper the following evening in their home on Connaught Drive.

GARRY writes from Winnipeg:

A MUCH anticipated evening was the delightful dance at which Mrs. C. S. Riley and Mrs. John Glassco acted as hostesses, introducing their two charming daughters, Betty Riley and Joan Glassco.

They chose the "old gold suite" at the Royal Alexander hotel, which always lends itself so beautifully to a setting of this kind. The rooms were a bower of flowers and added to these were the exquisite personal bouquets of the debutantes, twenty-two, making their formal bow on this occasion. Mrs. Glassco wore an imported gown, en traine, of black georgette with all-over floral design of black crystals and carried a lovely sheaf of American beauty roses.

In a striking gown of flamingo crepe, Mrs. Riley was looking her best, and Betty looked a picture in ivory satin. The girl was se-

and will return to Winnipeg about November 6th. Dick was unfortunate enough to be one of the passengers on the ship that has been ice-bound in Alaska, on account of which his marriage to Mary Northwood has had to be postponed. Lady Gwendolyn Jellicoe who was to have been one of the bridesmaids, has had to return to England because of the illness of Lord Jellicoe. Mary is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Northwood, and Dick the son of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Bonnycastle, formerly of Dauphin, Man., but now of Winnipeg.

ATLANTA writes from the Maritimes:

MRS. LEONARD TILLEY graciously opened her residence, Carleton House, Germain Street, Saint John, to the Hospital Committee of the New Brunswick Division of the Red Cross in which to hold a bridge and tea to provide funds for the division. The spacious drawing room and library which were beautifully decorated with an abundance of blooming plants and flowers contained about 25 tables. Prize winners were Mrs. Roy Gregory, Miss Frances Rollo Kerr, Mrs. F. Peniston Johnston, Mrs. George McDonald, Mrs. Guy Wade and Miss Robertson. At the tea hour, the prettily appointed table was presided over by Mrs. W. Walter White and Miss Margaret E. Laurence.

That a number of the most largely attended society functions at present are for the benefit of organizations devoted to good works to be undertaken this coming winter speaks well for the promoters as also in those who will benefit. Several chapters of the I.O.D.E., has had entertainments recently towards this end. Among them, Brunswick chapter of which Mrs. Frank Telton is regent, gave a tea and sale at Fall View cottage, the charming residence of Mrs. L. W. Simms when there was a large attendance of members and their friends. Mrs. Gershon Mayes was general convener and Mrs. J. B. M. Baxter, wife of Mr. Justice Baxter, was her capable assistant. The tea table anticipating Hallowe'en was decorated with yellow candles, brass candlesticks and yellow flowers. Mrs. W. J. Wetmore and Mrs. Earle Logan presided.

Lady Hazen has as her guest, her sister-in-law Mrs. George Allen of Fredericton and gave a very delightful small tea in honor of her guest at her residence, Hazens Castle, Saint John. At the pretty tea table, Miss Snider poured tea. Mrs. Allen was also the guest of honor at luncheon at Rothsay of Mrs. Hugh Mackay and at a small tea at Mrs. Murray MacLarens.

"I hear you are going to marry that old Mr. Gayboy."

"Yes, I've decided to accept him."

"You're making a mistake, my dear. He'll lead a double life."

"Well, if I don't marry him I'll lead a single life, and that is worse."—Boston Transcript.

The depression a lot of us are in is a rut.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.



MISS DALLAS HOMER DIXON, debutante daughter of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Homer Dixon, of Victoria, and granddaughter of the late Sir Douglas Cameron, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

—Photo by Savannah.

Guard Eyes

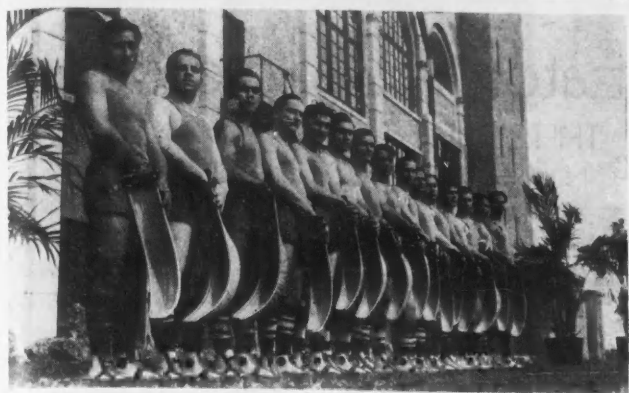
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CRACK JAI-ALAI PLAYERS.—Jai-alai, termed the fastest game in the world, the national sport of Spain and South America, has reached Miami for its winter season. Players use cesta baskets, a hard ball made from goat-skin, and play a game not unlike a combination of basketball and tennis that excites audiences to fever pitch. Photo shows some of the players, all of Spanish descent—many of them trained from childhood. Their right or left arms are often a quarter of an inch larger than the other arm, a result of continuous playing.

PORTS OF CALL

(Continued from Page 14)

with that stretch of silver water, the tang of the cedar, the sound of an owl far away, we preferred camping under the stars. Before long, the bacon was sizzling over the camp fire, and it was hard to decide which was the more fragrant, the steaming coffee or the dusky evergreens. Spokane means all manner of sport: golf, tennis, riding, bathing and boating. Fishing is above all, the relaxation of this district. Black bass may be found in almost every lake, and the angler will find here a true paradise with no temptation to exaggerate the daily "catch". The climate of Spokane is delightfully mild and yet exhilarating, and much like that of our own Victoria. Spokane also has most picturesque gardens, and these roses that bloom near the Pacific seem to have caught a particular fragrance and freshness from the sea breezes. With its fragrance, its beauty and its busy western air, Spokane is ready to satisfy a variety of tastes, and to appeal to the student and the artist, as well as to the business man and the society matron who is in search of bridge and tea. There is every variety of diversion, and young and old find Spokane a city which calls for more than one visit.

Glorious Miami

WHATEVER we may think of a winter at home,—when the cold winds begin to blow, and when Boreas asserts his power, then our thoughts turn lovingly to a land where the orange trees are in blossom and the blue waves are turning to a tropical purple. It is the largest resort in Florida, on the east coast, and is on the beautiful waters of Biscayne Bay. Just now it is a golfers' retreat, where the magical little ball may be chased to your heart's content. The golf tournament at Miami will involve purses as high as fifteen thousand dollars. Miami is connected by causeway with Miami Beach on the ocean. The games of Miami are famous all over the continent, and their reputation has even stirred Europe. Bathing, boating and fishing make the hours go very quickly, and Miami days are filled with fun and sunshine.

Miami is the South at its best—warm, but not sultry; bright, but not dazzling; stimulating, but not noisy. There is every facility for desirable sport, but there is no wild whirl of gaiety. The gayest chatter can find plenty of diversion at Miami. The staidest New England spinster will find leisure for her knitting or fancy work. It is all that one could desire in as a place to play; but it makes no demand on your energy. One is aware that the resort which makes no provision for golf has made a fatal mistake. Miami has not only attended to that matter, but has given extra diversion in this royal game.

There is a bright spot called Miami, whose breezes are certainly balmy, it has scores of delights for the days and the nights, this district of trees broad and palmy.

A Texas Town

MUCH might be said about the picturesqueness and the historic setting of San Antonio. Yet the first important matter to mention concerning San Antonio is the climate. The northern world cherishes the mistaken idea that every part of Texas is extremely warm and that storms of a violent nature frequently occur. The reverse is the case, the temperature from December to March being 64.07 on an average. The climate, therefore, might be termed mild—

such as the North calls Indian Summer.

Games and sports may be freely indulged in, during what the North calls winter months. The annual Texas open golf championship is played over the eighteen-hole municipal golf course in Brackenridge Park. This park covers 363 acres and is considered one of the finest municipal playgrounds in America. There are also splendid facilities for tennis, polo, swimming, riding and boating. Only an hour's ride from San Antonio is Median Lake, the fisherman's paradise. In addition to bass, it has perch and crappie that are among the fish caught in large numbers. Duck shooting is also a favorite pastime and the hills surrounding the town are alive with game.

San Antonio will satisfy those who are looking for a picturesque and peaceful retreat during the months of severe weather. It is attractive to either sportsman or tourist interested in historic features. There are increasing numbers seeking this Texan town for health and amusement.

California's Desert

SOME years ago, there was an English novelist who went to Northern Africa, discovered a desert resort called Biskra, renamed it Beni Morah and proceeded to write a novel called "The Garden of Allah". That book by Robert Hichens made Beni Morah or Biskra famous, and a flock of tourists bade fair to spoil the savage charm of the desert. But the desert, like the ocean, is too big to be spoiled, even by a modern

novelist, and Biskra survived the shock. There is a desert on our own continent. Away out where the Pacific waves thunder along a golden coast, there is to be found a desert that might well rival the Sahara. It stretches for miles and miles, beneath a cloudless sky and smiles at the traveller from northern climes.

There is one especially lovely corner, El Mirador, in Palm Springs, whose musical name is in keeping with its many attractions. This is a spot that might have been dropped from the Middle Ages, so quaint and remote is its charm. El Mirador is a gem of Spanish architecture, in a setting of beauty and colorful charm. And yet it is the desert, with centuries of aloofness and savagery giving it a touch of the prehistoric and the primitive. There is a hostelry with wide verandas, which look out over the desert canyon and towering mountain peaks. There is at this hostelry, a mingling of the modern and the ancient, which breathes romance. It is a place, indeed, where To-day bows to Yesterday

was a rather tedious trip, and the scenery was really nothing much.

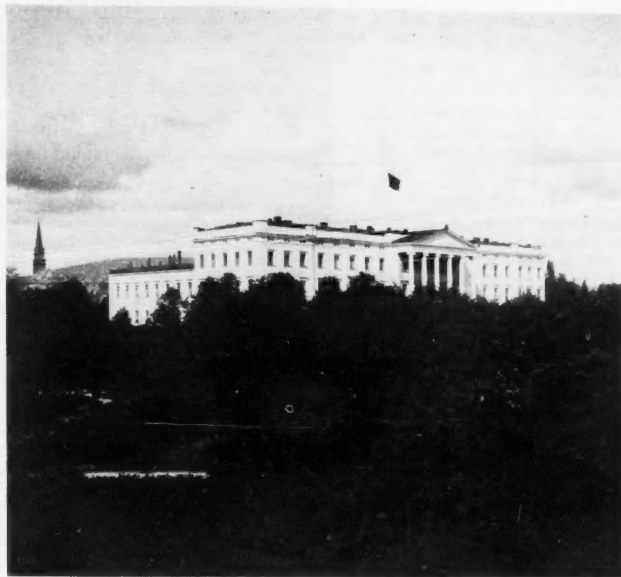
I sincerely hope that if any of my readers are hesitating about the purchase of a car, these few remarks will simplify things for them and they will go ahead and buy that natty blue roadster with the beige trim.

Lastly, when starting out on a long—or a short—trip, see that you have plenty of currency in your purse. Bills. Two's, five's and ten's. Ten's are best. These are the only tools you'll need.

Hold on a little longer, men! Pretty soon you won't have to feel apologetic about the trousers and the shirtcuffs. Fringes, we see, are going to be stylish. — *Boston Herald.*

It seems that only those writers with a past have a future. — *Thomaston Times.*

A critic declares that people are too poor now to read novels. The real trouble is that novels are too poor for people to read. — *Passing Show.*



THE ROYAL PALACE, OSLO, NORWAY.

and does a fine obeisance. Here one may forget everything but the Ways of Peace and Beauty.

How to Drive a Car!

(Continued from Page 13)

got there, though I should have supposed that was obvious. Then he leaped in beside me, and we drove back down again, again sounding our horn on the ramp. It

Increasing Political Activity Looms on National Horizon. — Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser head-line. Don't be so pessimistic. Maybe it's merely a cyclone or a hurricane or something. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

Mahatma Gandhi, says an old-timer, used to be a lawyer. Well, the way he dresses now, he looks like a client who has just paid a lawyer. — *Judge.*

Helping nature

(A REAL REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION)

It takes...3 days
It costs...50 cts.

So many things will "act as physic" no one need be told what they are. Most of them do a thorough job, and some act in half an hour—or even less time!

If you choose a laxative with a view only to its immediate effect, there are hundreds from which to make a choice.

But there is a better way to aid elimination. A way that thinks of tomorrow. That paves the way for future natural functioning of the eliminative organs—alone and unaided.

Start this real remedy tonight. You'll feel fine in the morning. And better still, the day following—and for days to follow. For in only three days you can do much toward restoring the proper alkaline balance. The whole system benefits from this simple process. You have neutralized the excess acid that so frequently causes constipation (and a whole lot of attendant ailments). And this is all you do:

The first day, take three tablespoonfuls of milk of magnesia in a little water.

With fruit juice, if you would emphasize its action. The next day, two tablespoonfuls. The third, only one. On the next day you shouldn't need any. For you should be in better condition to have effective, regular movements until acidity has again become too much for Nature to handle by herself. After this aid, it may be days—or weeks—before a return of the acid condition in the digestive tract. And then you've but to repeat the alkaline treatment—which is not only harmless but a wholesome and helpful thing for stomach, liver and other important organs.

Milk of Magnesia is an ideal cleanser and conditioner which keeps the entire system sweet. Its use is endorsed by the medical profession—for men, women, and children. For sour stomach, distress after eating, sluggishness and those unaccountable headaches, there is nothing like the true milk of magnesia of Phillips' formula. Your druggist has it. (Made in Canada.)

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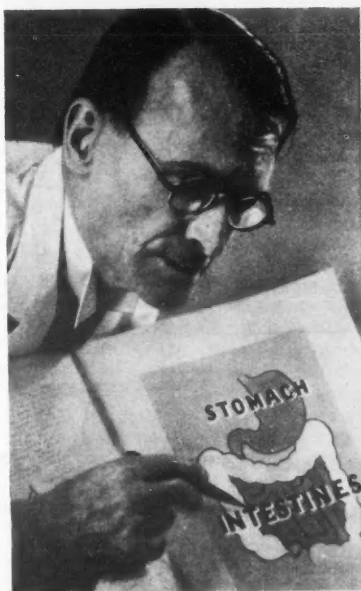
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RIGHT HERE is where 90% of our common life begins—because we let wastes gather.



THREE CAKES of fresh yeast daily, eaten before or between meals, soften accumulated wastes and help clear them away. With elimination made normal once more, joyous health soon comes back.



MORE FUN from life is the result when waste has been eliminated from the body.

They eat 3 Cakes a Day... REGULARLY

That's the secret of keeping INTERNALLY CLEAN by the Yeast method

LITERALLY thousands of people in the United States and Canada have found new health through eating yeast. Men, women, children, rich folk and plain folk. So many of them, there must be many in your own circle.

You may not know that they eat yeast. People do not often discuss the ways and means they use in achieving health.

But when you see men and women radiant with health... enjoying every minute of the day... never seeming to tire... boasting glorious skins and marvelous complexion color... you can very nearly put this down as certain:

Either they are regular followers of the yeast routine, or they have been lucky

enough to escape the prevalent evil that eating yeast corrects!

That's a broad statement, but here's why it is true...

The picture above, on the left, depicts the stomach and intestinal tract. It is in this region that your body draws its sustenance from the food you eat.

This region must be clean and healthy. If waste matter is allowed to gather there, the body absorbs poisons from fermenting residue instead of nutritive elements.

The skin grows clouded. Resistance to sickness is reduced; colds and headaches are apt to follow. Appetite grows dull.

In short, we suffer half-health, which may soon lead to serious ills.

Therefore, it is vital that we give this region regular care. Wastes must be cleaned away. Elimination kept regular. Poisons prevented from seeping into the system.

That is what Fleischmann's Yeast does. It clears away poison-

breeding material, so that the skin clears. It fosters digestion, so that normal appetite is restored. It strengthens resistance to illness by providing fresh and constant nourishment. Thus the whole body benefits. Clear skin, clear eyes, renewed vitality...

Get at the trouble, beginning today.

You can buy Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers', restaurants, drug stores and soda fountains. Just eat three cakes a day, regularly—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like. Remember, every cake of Fleischmann's Yeast is rich in three vitamins indispensable to health—vitamins B and G and the "sunshine" vitamin D.



Fleischmann's Yeast is fresh yeast... the only kind that benefits you fully.

Eat 3 cakes a day!

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Pageant of Horsemanship and Fashion



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**IT'S SILLY
TO BE
CHILLY**

Dates

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough will attend the Armistice Night Display at the Coliseum, Toronto, on Nov. 11.

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough will attend the Winter Fair in Toronto on Monday evening, Nov. 23rd.

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough will attend the Ball to be given by Lt. Colonel Ian Sinclair and officers of the 48th Highlanders on November 24th, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The proceeds of the Ball are to go towards the fund of the 48th Chapter I.O.D.E. in aid of the unemployed of the regiment.

Mrs. George S. Henry, Toronto, has sent out invitations for a luncheon in honor of Mrs. William D. Ross, to be held in the Speaker's Chambers on Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Mrs. H. K. Patterson, Toronto, will entertain at a bridge and tea at the Granite Club, November 10th, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Marie Louise Patterson.

Mrs. John Salmon Holmsted, Toronto, will entertain at a reception on Tuesday, November 10th, in honor of the debutante, Miss Isobel Holmsted.

Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Toronto, is entertaining at an At Home for her debutante daughter, Frances, on Thursday, November 12th.

Mrs. W. R. Lang, Toronto, is entertaining at a tea for her debutante daughter, Jean Kennedy Lang, on November 13th.

Miss Adele Gianelli, hostess for "Saturday Night", is entertaining at a dinner-dance for the debutantes on Saturday, November 14th, at the Royal York Hotel.

Mrs. L. P. Dorval, Montreal, is entertaining at a dance on Saturday evening, November 14, in honor of her niece, Miss Suzon Manseau.

Mrs. H. T. Jamieson, Toronto, is entertaining for her debutante daughter, Joy, at a bridge and tea at the York Downs Golf Club on Tuesday, November 17th, and a supper-dance at the Royal York Hotel on Wednesday, November 18th.

Miss Bessie Baldwin is entertaining for her niece, Miss Norah Baldwin.



MISS MARION ROBERTSON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, of Vancouver, and niece of Senator and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, whose engagement to Mr. Samuel Porter Hopkins, of New York, has been announced.

—Photo by G. Mannell, London.

B.C., is staying with her brother, Mr. W. H. G. Phipps, in Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Holland, who has been visiting in Toronto and Montreal, has left for her home in Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Agar Adamson has returned to her home at Port Credit from London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Trenholme, of Montreal, have sailed for England and the Continent and expect to spend Christmas in Copenhagen.

The Hon. A. W. Bluck and Mrs. Bluck, of Hamilton, Bermuda, are the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. G. S. Macfarlane, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Everard Fletcher, of Van-

have returned to Ottawa after spending six weeks in Halifax.

Lady Hull and her daughter, Miss Barbara Hull, who have been visiting the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dobell in Quebec, have sailed for England.

Sir John Child, of Government House, Ottawa, spent the week-end as the guest of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie, in Montreal.

Major Andrew Holt, who has been the guest of his parents, Sir Herbert and Lady Holt in Montreal, has sailed for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Piggott, who have been visiting in Canada, sailed on the "Empress of Britain" on their return to England.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Burgess and Mrs. Burgess have returned to Ottawa after spending six weeks in Saint John, N.B., and Halifax.

Hon. Alfred Durand and Madame Durand have returned to Ottawa from abroad.

Mrs. Elliott White, of Montreal, who spent the summer in England, has returned and is leaving shortly for Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McKeen, who have been visiting the latter's uncle, Mr. J. P. Crear, in Ottawa, have returned to Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Arthur Murray and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Murray, of Cobourg, have taken up their residence in the St. George Apartments, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Winslow, of Montreal, have been guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Duguid, in Ottawa.

Miss Madge King-Dodds, of Toronto, has left to spend the winter in Miami, Florida.

Mrs. W. A. Willison, of Toronto, who has been spending some weeks in France, is returned home on the "Lafayette".

Miss Louise Murray has returned from Montreal to Chateau Saint Louis, Quebec.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson Hughes have returned to their home in Saint John from Kingston, Ontario, where they were guests of Mayor George C. Wright and Mrs. Wright.

"Where's old Bill been lately? I haven't seen him for months."

"What? Haven't you 'eard? He's got three years for stealin' a car."

"What did he want to steal a car for? Why didn't he buy one an' not pay for it, like a gentleman!"

—The Outspan.



MISS EVELYN RACHEL WHITE, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred White, of Ottawa.

—Photo by Paul Horsdal, Ottawa.

win, at a tea at *Anarda*, Toronto, on November 19th.

Mrs. T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, is entertaining at a dance on Friday, November 20th, in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Nancy Hale, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren K. Hale.

Mrs. W. Harold Mara, Toronto, is entertaining at a dance at the Toronto Hunt Club on Friday, November 20th, to introduce her debutante daughter, Lorna Lee Mara.

The Junior League of Toronto, is entertaining at a Cabaret at the King Edward Hotel on the evenings of November 25th, 26th and 27th.

Mrs. J. K. Gillespie, Toronto, is entertaining at a tea-dance at the King Edward Hotel on November 28th for the Misses Cynthia and Helen Oakley.

Mrs. H. E. Livingstone, Toronto, will entertain for her debutante daughter, Joyce, at a dance at the Eglington Hunt Club on December 21.

Mrs. W. Allan Dymont, Toronto, is entertaining on December 29th for her debutante daughter, Patricia Daniell.

Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Toronto, will entertain at a dance on Dec. 29th in honor of her debutante niece, Miss Mary Johnston.

Travellers

Mrs. Leigh McCarthy, of Toronto, is the guest of her father, Sir Daniel McMillan, in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Charles L. Coleman and her little daughter, Ruth, of Northern Rhodesia, have arrived in Montreal to visit her mother, Mrs. J. E. Ireland, for a few months.

Mrs. Arthur Colville and her daughter, Miss Frances Stephens, have returned to Montreal from their country residence, the Manor House at St. Henri de Mascouche.

The Hon. Randolph Bruce, former Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, who has been spending a few weeks in Montreal, has sailed for England.

Mrs. Walter Harrison, of Saint John, N.B., is spending a couple of weeks in Montreal.

Mrs. F. W. Proctor, of Victoria,

Eaton's College Street

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—Thomas Moore.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

IS RUSSIA GUILTY OF "DUMPING"?

Why Russian Production Costs Mean Nothing — "Profitable" as Measured by Human, Not Monetary Standards — International Disagreement Helps

By R. H. CRONYN

IT IS not uncommon to hear any question of the Russian experiment disposed of as though it were so much inconsequential nonsense, and the subject of the Five-Year Plan treated as nothing more serious than a five-act farce-comedy produced by a lot of un-kempt, ignorant rascals who have conceived an impossible plot with little meaning or consequence except to themselves.

There is, however, nothing inconsequential about the programme which the Soviet government has laid out, and although the Five-Year Plan when first announced to the world was greeted as the fantastic dreams of impractical visionaries, the success with which the first half of that plan has been carried through is far removed from the nonsensical and is apt to provide us with food for very sober thought.

The primary purpose of that plan is not the production of goods to be consumed in satisfying the peoples' present wants but the financing and construction of the necessary productive equipment which by October, 1933, will render them economically independent of the rest of the world, and will enable them to carry forward their further schemes without having to rely on the technical skill and equipment of other nations.

Thus the importance of the success or failure of the Plan cannot well be exaggerated, nor can we ignore what has so far been accomplished. Already the realization of more than the first half of the programme is a matter of historical fact, and while there have been serious failures in certain directions there have also been unexpected successes in others.

Most writers who have visited Russia and made a study of the situation hesitate to prophesy success or failure for the plan. In itself their hesitancy is significant; moreover many of them seem impressed with the chances for success. Edwin L. James, writing in the New York Times, says "Its chances of success would seem enough to warrant America's closest attention." W. J. Austin, whose engineering organization has been building the motor plant at Nijni Novgorod, appears to share Mr. James' opinion.

More significant still is the fact that the successes already realized have led the Russians to view with optimism the possibility of achieving the objectives of the Plan in four instead of five years. Commenting on this in his book "The Soviet Challenge to America",

George S. Counts relates the fact that during the summer of 1930 the communist propaganda, regarding the completion of the Five-Year Plan in four years, was arousing serious interest even among intelligent foreign observers in Moscow.



In a speech at Toronto in which he referred to the Canadian people's reason for "proud satisfaction in the capacity of our country to sustain its population in comfort and plenty", Hon. H. H. Stevens (above), Minister of Trade and Commerce, took occasion to voice a warning regarding the handicaps upon national progress imposed by over-borrowing and said he feared that Canadian business has not yet fully learned its lessons.

TO SUMMARIZE the present position, it seems that while revolutionary conditions such as exist in Russia to-day are pregnant with all sorts of unexpected developments, one-half the time period of the Five-Year Plan has actually elapsed; the Soviet government has tried its strength; it knows the causes of past successes and failures, and each day brings new and valuable experience on the basis of which it may govern future developments with greater certainty.

The suspicion that the Plan may succeed is at bottom the cause of the apprehension with which the business world views the Russian experiment and its possible economic effects on the rest of the world. On the basis of past experience it is assumed that the success of the Soviet's plans for economic development must of necessity result in increased competition in and struggle for world markets both for raw materials and ultimately for finished products.

Already the world has experienced some of the results of the former in the large exports of grain, lumber, coal, manganese, petroleum products and other raw materials which Russia has unloaded on world markets at a time when basic commodity prices were already at a very low level. In consequence excretion has been called down on the head of the Soviet government on the ground that it is resorting to the highly unethical practice of "dumping".

The facts which must be established to substantiate a charge of "dumping" are of a somewhat technical nature. Briefly, it may be said that a nation or an individual is guilty of this misdemeanor when there is thrown into the market, generally a foreign market—a quantity of goods at a price lower than that at which they could be sold at a profit on the domestic market. Thus the question of dumping is generally confined to surplus products and the fact that dumping of this surplus is being resorted to is usually established by showing that it is being sold below the cost of production.

THERE is no need of going into the question of Russia's production costs. This involves several difficulties, first of which is that of finding some practical means of converting those costs expressed in roubles into other currencies of known value; second, (Continued on Page 31)

THE GROWTH OF "WHITE-COLLAR" JOBS

Industry Requires Fewer Men to Serve Its Machines But More to Provide Statistical Information—What of the Future?

By J. G. JOHNSTON

GRANDFATHER PERKINS, when he established his carpet-tack factory, did not have much of a plant and had less of an office. He personally did a lot of things, including opening the mail, writing the letters and doing the banking. Today the carpet-tack works has grown to large proportions, but it is safe to assert that the office growth has been relatively greater.

For one thing, the Perkins factory is now a part of the great carpet-tack merger. The head office is in New York and factories are scattered in several countries. Each country and each manufacturing division has its own executive offices. And each executive officer, including every sales manager, needs plenty of data instantly available when a button is pushed. It is amazing, sometimes appalling, the number, variety and volume of reports which must be forwarded to head office on set days of the week and month.

In the old days, Grandfather Perkins knew at a glance whether another man was needed on the loading platform and if the head blacksmith could get along with one less helper. Today the same facts must be established by careful compilation and comparison of statistics. The tack is produced more cheaply but getting the facts about the tack keeps many more people at work.

Grandfather Perkins carried his office largely in his hat and his business records were largely in his hat. Today no man can carry the office in his hat and the business has grown so that no one man can know intimately the details of more than a single phase of its activities. So has arisen the need for the collection, collation, correlation, distribution and digestion of reports, records, and forecasts.

When the business was small and a trusted employee became ill, the boss decided offhand to continue his pay through his illness and nothing more was done about it unless the worker died. But today a branch manager who wishes to be similarly compassionate must needs get the sanction of the head office and this entails correspondence. Years ago if the boss wished to make a Christmas present of \$10 goldpieces to his employees he went to the bank, got the coins and handed them over. To-day, if a firm follows this gracious precedent, the donations must be reported in detail to headquarters and to the income-tax bureau, and it is likely that a lynx-eyed auditor will begin about the following July to question the propriety of a gift to an employee who had previously handed in his resignation.

IN THE old days, the boss hired a few salesmen and sent them on the road. He didn't have sales quotas, so he did not need elaborate charts to determine whether they were exceeded or not. The

boss just hoped for the best and when sales did not seem to be up to the mark, did a bit of judicious, or injudicious, firing. Nowadays, a sales manager and his superiors know to the seventh decimal whether or not sales are good in comparison to last year, last month, ten years ago, the same town, a different town or a different product. It keeps many employees busy producing the facts on which are based the praise or the condemnation of the sales force.

One is not prepared to say how much economic justification exists for this latter-day passion for statistics. No doubt it was somewhat overdone prior to 1929 in some corporations and in some industries, which would account for the fact that the white-collar worker is in a more serious plight than in any previous major depression. But it is a fact that the business today carried on in the apparently casual manner that prevailed a generation ago is soon bankrupt or merged into a larger organization which has developed its records and statistical data to a greater degree.

The purpose of this article is to contribute something to the discussion of technological unemployment, to show that the office has been growing more rapidly than the plant and, therefore, that the decline in the number of factory workers has not of itself had the serious consequences which would have been created if there had not been offsetting factors. Machines and the men who operate them are not the only agents of production. Men who plan, men who sell, and men whose jobs are simply to supervise, are legitimate overhead investment. The planning, the selling and the supervision are more exacting details than in any previous era and this has resulted in the growth of office staffs.

Of course there is, incidentally, labor-saving machinery in offices, but it does not seem likely that the office worker is seriously threatened until machines are invented which will bring the correct answer out when the wrong figures have been put into it. The detail worker will be a necessity for a long time to come.

Every business in these days is busy producing facts for its own guidance, but business also uses statistics not of its own making. There is, for instance, one organization in New York with 1,700 employees which started with only six not more than ten years ago. This statistical organization can be multiplied ten or a dozen times in the United States and there are a few such in Canada.

THERE is no tangible return from much clerical work of an exacting nature which is required in all public companies. Where a corporation a gener-

ation ago had a few shareholders, it may now have hundreds of thousands, each of whom must be on the records for the receipt of dividends and reports. Stock exchanges require a great deal of information from corporations the shares of which are listed, and even fuller data as to history, mergers, affiliations and earnings record are advisedly sent to ten or more private gatherers of such material. None of this clerical work existed to any extent when Grandfather was alive.

There is a vast industry in this country and in (Continued on Page 29)

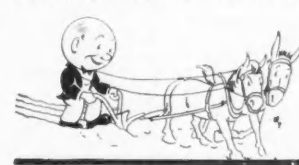


Harry D. Wright, who was recently appointed Third Vice-President and Manager for Canada of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He started with the Company as an Agent in 1898 in St. Louis, Mo., and in less than two years was appointed an Assistant Superintendent. In 1903 he was made Superintendent at Chicago. In 1917 he was promoted to the position of Superintendent of Agencies in the Middle West Territory, where he remained until 1924, when he was transferred to the Keystone Territory. He filled this position until September 22 of this year, when he received his present appointment.



EVERYONE is feeling better this week. Wheat, Canada's No. 1 product, has advanced substantially in price and appears to be headed higher. \$1 a bushel is being predicted. Other commodity prices are up, too. Dun's list of last week showed price gains for thirty-five different commodities, and although it's true that there were twenty-eight declines, the fact remains that the commodity price situation is improving, also that gains have now been recorded for five consecutive weeks.

THOMSON & McKinnon sum up the general situation well as follows: "Signs of returning confidence are becoming more concrete, and visible. Our commodity markets perhaps stand out most clearly in reflecting a changing psychology. Whether or not dollar wheat will be realized, as in some quarters predicted, a forty per cent. advance in less than a month has already given the middle west a new lease of life. One need not be an economist to measure this new



potential buying power with one half of the wheat crop still remaining in farmers' hands. No less important is the sharp upturn in livestock prices. The general rise in farm products comes indeed as a blessing to a class of our people whose economic misfortune has been such a factor in the depression. In the credit situation, both domestic and international, we have evidences of restored confidence. Recent political events have, of course, contributed principally to this agreeable change. We have definitely behind us much disturbing news. This does not imply, however, that perplexing situations are not to be encountered. With improved confidence, such situations will have less influence. The market outlook in my opinion, remains encouraging."

WHILE I do not wish to appear to be joining in the daily newspapers' "happy-days-are-here-again" campaign, I would submit that the weight of evidence is distinctly on the side of recovery rather than of further recession from present levels. Furthermore, I would suggest that investors with idle funds who have been awaiting the psychological moment to get aboard the boat and join in the return trip to prosperity consider earnestly if that moment has not arrived. Only a cursory glance is necessary to grasp the fact that—if we are to recover from this depression within a reasonable time—the security markets are full of bargains. As everyone knows, securities of practically every class have sold at different times since 1929 at prices which have been completely out of line with actual values, and many of these bargains are still available.

THE American Institute of Finance, in a current bulletin, points out that when one entered the stock market two years ago under the then existing conditions, from an investment standpoint it was exactly like buying a business, say for \$250,000, which was earning only \$10,000 a year, or 4 per cent., and the assets of which did not compare with the price asked, while the business was offered on a basis of 25 times its current earning power. On top of all that, if it was necessary to borrow money to buy such a business, the cost was 8 to 10 per cent.

NOW, on the other hand, it is possible to buy securities—which is, of course, buying an interest in a business—on not only a most reasonable basis in relation to average earning power over a period of years, but, in addition, the dollars invested in the business are offered at a wide discount. One can go still further, and find companies whose total securities are selling for substantially less than the working capital of the company, leaving plants to be valued at less than nothing. Take, for example, American Woolen. According to the latest balance sheet, that company's working capital is around \$43,000,000. The company has outstanding \$1,778,000 in mortgages, 478,648 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock and 400,000 shares of common. Deducting mortgages, the working capital is equivalent to \$86 a share on the preferred stock, now selling around \$25. Combining both preferred and common stocks, the working capital is equal to \$46.50 a share.

HERE'S another. Montgomery Ward has shown a working capital of around \$102,000,000. The company has \$20,500,000 Class "A" stock outstanding, for which we will allow a value of \$100 a share. Deducting this, working capital is equivalent to \$18 a share on the common stock, now selling around \$12.50. This gives no consideration to plant values carried in the balance sheet at \$52,000,000.

And another. International Harvester shows a working capital of around \$225,000,000. Deducting from this its approximately \$81,000,000 of preferred stock outstanding, the remaining working capital is equivalent to \$32.65 a share on the common, thus giving no consideration to plant values carried in the balance sheet at \$117,800,000. The stock has recently sold around 27.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a
DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon
the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution
has been declared for the current quarter
payable on and after TUESDAY, the
FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to
Shareholders of record at close of business on
the 31st October, 1931.

The Annual General Meeting of the
Shareholders will be held at the Banking
House of the Institution on MONDAY, the
SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next.
The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BOG, JACKSON DODDS,
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 16th October, 1931.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Class "B" Preference Shares
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
dividend of 1% of 1% has been declared
upon the Class "B" Preference Shares of
the Company, payment of same to be
made on December 1st, 1931, to share-
holders of record November 14th, 1931.
The transfer books of the Company will
be closed from November 16th to 30th,
1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. S. ANTLIFF, C.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., October 29th, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

Noranda's Dividend Prospect

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you tell me the present financial position of Noranda Mines, the indicated earnings and the chance of a dividend at this time? I know this is a question which is in the minds of many shareholders and investors at this time. The stock shows me a small profit but I would like to be in position to form an opinion as to future policy.

—F. S. T., Montreal, Que.

At the beginning of 1931 Noranda had in quick assets above liabilities, the sum of \$5,247,376. In the nine months ending September 30th the company earned profits, before depreciation, of \$3,433,958. If profits should continue at this rate to the year end the company should have a surplus in the form of quick assets of about \$9,500,000. Earnings after depreciation for nine months in 1931 were \$1.07 a share; before depreciation which is generously estimated, net profits were \$1.53 a share, which would indicate net earnings for the full year of nearly \$2 a share before depreciation, which is of course a bookkeeping item. Allowing for depreciation the net would be about \$1.50 a share.

The prospects of dividends brighten. The announced policy of the company has been to accumulate what directors term an adequate reserve. This is now substantial, as you will note. With any brightening of the copper situation it would be quite reasonable to expect a declaration of a fair disbursement.

Is it necessary to comment that the company is doing remarkably well on low-priced copper? In the meantime substantial ore reserves are being added to estimated tonnages and the recent development of gold ore in new areas is an added favorable factor. The stock is, in my opinion, reasonably priced today for purposes of speculation for the rise or for holding on dividend prospects.

An Opportunity to Avoid

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I had 400 shares of the Wright Flexible Axle Company and I have now just been called on by two men who say they are touring the Lower Provinces in the interests of shareholders. They say that the company is being put through liquidation in order to save some of the money put into it and protect the stockholders. To join in the plan I am to put up one dollar for every share I held, or \$400, and I will get 400 shares of the new Martin Motors Corporation. One of the men says he has mortgaged his house in Montreal to put money into the new company and that it will have 400 cars on the market next Spring. I never got anything from my investment in the old company and I don't know whether I would save what I put up first by this new move or if I would only lose the \$400 they want now too. Will you please give me your help?

—B. H. C., Moncton, N.B.

My earnest advice to you is to have nothing whatever to do with the new proposition. The story told you by the salesmen has a familiar ring to me, as I have been following the adventures of this outfit for a good many years. I think that if you put up more money you will eventually have to write it off as a loss, just as you now should do to your original "investment". The record of the Wright Flexible Axle promotion and its successor is such as in my opinion warrants the greatest caution on the part of the public.

I have already on two occasions suggested in these columns that action should be taken by proper authorities in Quebec Province, where the company is located and I have pointed out that I believed the promoters were guilty of deliberately misleading statements in literature previously sent out. I think that the authorities in your own province, New Brunswick, might well take immediate action, if the stock selling campaign is currently in progress there.

My records indicate that the promoters have taken more than a million dollars from the public and this huge sum is now apparently to prove a total loss. Not content with this, however, the individuals behind the scheme are apparently seeking more money, this time seemingly on the threadbare pretext of offering a plan to "save" the original investment. Promises, but never results, have featured the entire history of this organization over many years. I have, as already pointed out, criticized its operations consistently in Gold and Dross but glibly persons are apparently still being victimized. I think the time is more than ripe for drastic action by those responsible for enforcing the Security Frauds laws wherever these promoters may be found active.

The Base Metal Mines

Editor, Gold and Dross:

My first question to your Gold and Dross columns is concerned with base metals. In view of the fact that other commodities are improving in price it is considered likely that copper, lead and zinc will be in line for advance. Under the circumstances I would like to have a list of the companies on the Canadian market which would most quickly improve and why.

—M. B. G., Winnipeg, Man.

An improvement in the price of base metals would favorably affect a considerable list of mining stocks. Before naming these I might point out that Canadian mines in this group have done remarkably well under difficult circumstances and if a price rise is coming the shares will react quickly. While there are some signs of betterment, due mainly to a revival of business in Great Britain there is no positive assurance as yet that the worst is over.

International Nickel would properly head the list, on account of its great productive capacity, enormous ore reserves, healthy treasury and many outlets for metal. It has not dropped from the dividend paying list as yet, a factor of merit. Consolidated Smelters, likewise in the dividend class, would benefit very greatly by even a slight increase in the price of metals. The president of this company has said that an average increase of a cent a pound makes a difference of \$6,000,000 a year to his company.

Noranda, with its high grade ores, heavy gold content, vertical development of outlets, and good cash position, would be in line for quick appreciation should copper return to something like normal. In the meantime it is doing well. See another item in this issue.

Base Metals Corporation, a lead-zinc-silver company, with high grade lead deposits, proved that it could operate profitably at abnormally low prices and closed down to conserve its ore.

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting would be well

up in the list. It has everything requisite for a highly profitable mining operation, including complete plant, power, smelting facilities a fair help from precious metals content and a record of success with zinc and copper at all time lows. Capitalization is low.

Sherritt-Gordon is another sizable operation, persisting in spite of conditions. It has demonstrated a good earning power granted fair prices. It could be expected to respond.

Falconbridge would head the list of minor producers or potential producers which would also include Treadwell Yukon, Aldermac, Waite Ackerman Montgomery and Mining Corporation by collateral interest.

In conclusion it can safely be said that the base metals group will witness the next forward movement. Every move made on the international stage of finance is working in the interest of the metals.

Imperial Tobacco Attractive

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been looking around for a good safe common stock and I can tell you I have had my troubles. I want something that has a good record, pays a reasonable return and that will go ahead gradually. I have got suspicious of the idea of trying to buy something that will go bounding up and I would rather get something that would be steady. A business man who is a friend of mine, and who is not in the financial business said that he thought Imperial Tobacco would suit me and told me to get your advice. So I come back to Gold and Dross which has helped me in the past. Will you please tell me if you think this stock would be a good one for me?

—K. R. T., Calgary, Alta.

Your friend, I think, is an excellent adviser; he has picked a security which meets your demands as would very few others. It offers you at current prices a better than usual return on your money for a security of its class, coupled with market stability and prospects of slow but steady appreciation over the long term. The \$5 par value stock of Imperial Tobacco is selling at ten and with the regular 7 per cent. distribution and the anticipated 2 per cent. extra at the year end, the yield is 6.1 per cent. In the past three years the market fluctuation has been within a three-point range.

Imperial Tobacco dominates its field in Canada; it is estimated that it controls 90 per cent. of the cigarette and 60 per cent. of the tobacco business of the country. Its record of growth has been remarkable and while temporarily cigarette sales have not maintained the percentage increase of recent years, I do not anticipate that the upward trend has been permanently halted. Tobacco sales for the current year are reported to be ahead of last year. Last year earnings per share on the common were 64 cents, compared with 54 cents in 1929, 55 cents in 1928 and 51 cents in 1927. No official earnings figures for the current year have been released and it is possible that net returns may fall slightly below last year's record. Increase in the sales tax earlier this year was an adverse factor in the business of a company whose profit margin is comparatively small, but important economies including the abolition of premiums have been put into effect and should produce desirable results.

With Imperial Tobacco you need not expect a great deal in the way of market appreciation but shareholders in the past have been amply rewarded by stock dividends and bonuses. In my opinion Imperial Tobacco common is an investment security and at current prices exceedingly attractive.

Canada Wire and Cable

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I own some of the "B" stock of Canada Wire and Cable Company and I see that they have just cut down the dividend on this stock to \$1. I have a couple of thousand dollars in this stock and while I am not greatly worried about it going bad, I would like to do the most sensible thing. May I have your valuable advice as to whether selling now would be advisable, or would it be better to hang on, as I can afford to do if desirable.

—T. K., Chatham, Ont.

In my opinion Canada Wire and Cable's favorable strategical position and outlook fully justifies retaining the "B" stock at this time. In a way reduction of the dividend from \$1.75 to \$1 came as a surprise, as it had been understood that the company's business had been holding up very well. Nevertheless, the margin over dividend requirements at the old rate, earned last year, was not particularly high—\$2.46 on the "B" against the \$1.75 rate—and the directors are obviously desirous of maintaining a good liquid position.

Possibly the real reason for the reduction in distribution rate was the fact that due to the drop in metal prices the company will have to take quite an inventory loss during the current year. Once this has been written down the company should be in excellent position to move forward with a general recovery in business.

Naturally the demand for the company's products has fallen off quite severely, but with its new plant at Montreal East it is now in a position to supply all lines and it should obtain much domestic business which has hitherto been supplied by imports. Development of Canada's electrical power is temporarily halted but the simple laws of economics indicate that further installations to supply the cheap power demanded by modern industry will be made once the forward movement is resumed.

Canada Wire and Cable has important financial and commercial agreements with both Noranda, whose copper refinery is adjacent to the Montreal East plant,

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

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The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 177.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October.

By order of the Board.
M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Que., October 16, 1931.

The Consumers'
Gas Company
of Toronto

NOTICE

ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on MONDAY, the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
ARTHUR HEWITT,
General Manager.
Toronto, October 23rd, 1931.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-
SEAGRAMS LIMITED

Montreal, October 29, 1931

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED will be held in Salon "B" at the Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, Montreal, Que., on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1931, at 12.00 o'clock noon for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors.

and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on 25th November, 1931, until after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting called for November 30, 1931.

ALLAN BRONFMAN,
Secretary.

GOLD & DROSS

and with interests concerned with power developments throughout the Dominion. Canada Wire is thus fortified both with regard to supply of raw material and to markets. It may be some time before business warrants restoration of the former dividend rate on the "B" stock, but in my opinion not only will this be accomplished but the dividend will reach a rate when the conversion of the "A" stock into "B" on the two-for-one basis will be brought about. In the meantime the "B" stock is well worth holding.

Goldale's Chances

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I have a thousand shares of Goldale, purchased a few years ago at 33 cents a share. I would like now to get your opinion of this stock and the position of the company. What does it own and do you think there is any possibility of the stock going up again? Thanks.
—M. R. T., Toronto, Ont.

The position of Goldale is this. It has 116,464 shares of Coniaurum, about \$25,000 invested in gold mining stocks and retains certain claims in the central Porcupine area of no particular value at this time. The best hope of the company lies in the future development of Coniaurum; the latter has been doing fairly well of late and there is just a possibility that Goldale will eventually make good on it. The break-up value of the stock today is about three cents a share.

POTPOURRI

C. W., Edmonton, Alta. I agree with you that the 5 Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED are currently a good speculative buy. Nevertheless if you put any money into these bonds you must realize that they are no longer in an investment category; as you point out there is a distinct danger that the interest may not be met, as evidenced by current low quotations. I agree with you that over the longer term the outlook is very good.

J. R., Oxford, N. S. I think your GREAT WEST LIFE insurance bonds are perfectly satisfactory and you need have no worry whatever in connection with them. You should, of course, fully understand the terms of the bonds, as I believe they do not include life insurance protection, but are in the nature of a straight investment. With regard to your CALGARY POWER and McCOLL-FRONT-NAC, I think they are both satisfactory and sound. LONDON CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION is an investment trust of the management type, sponsored by the Holt-Gundy group, Sir Herbert Holt being president. Like most investment trusts, this company has had severe losses in the falling market and its report for 1930 showed a portfolio depreciation of over 25 per cent. Undoubtedly this experience has been repeated to a great extent this year. The debenture which your sister holds, therefore, cannot be considered to have good investment value at the present time. Nevertheless I would advise that it be retained, instead of sold at the current very low market.

W. H., Paris, Ont. LAKELAND is nothing remarkable in the way of an operating prospect. Just why the stock is selling, or rather offered, on the market at 45 cents is somewhat of a mystery. There have been no mining developments to account for it, nor does the property which is not a new one by any means, show anything in the way of ore which would entitle it to rank as out of the ordinary. I think the price is too high and would not advise purchase.

M. A., Campbellton, N.B. I think that MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED is an excellent common stock for long term holding, although present quotations of around 38 are only nominal for this stock, and since the price was pegged at that point by the Montreal stock exchange. I would not recommend the common stock of CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY, but I think the preferred might be acquired. Among other common stocks I might suggest LOBLAW GROCETERIAS. LAURA SECORD is another good common stock.

D. W., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion the first mortgage issue of GATINEAU POWER would be an entirely satisfactory investment for you. The issue is currently depressed because of the general condition of the market, and also because of the company's connection with International Paper, which parent company has not been doing particularly well. Nevertheless in my opinion the security behind the Gatineau Power First mortgage bonds is adequate, the company has been doing very well indeed, and in my opinion the interest on this issue will be paid regularly.

J. A., St. Catharines, Ont. OSISKO is not controlled by Noranda, which it adjoins on the east, most of its property lying under Osisko Lake. At one time Noranda had a large shareholding which it secured in a claim trade but the bulk of this has been sold long since. The company has not operated for years, last work of importance being a deep diamond drill hole put down through the ice. This reported a little copper and a favorable geological condition. It is not likely to be worked. Osisko stock can be traded on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange and the price recently has been seven to eight cents a share. There does not seem to be much point in holding it.

M. H., Dundas, Ont. I would suggest to you that you subscribe for preferred stock of the new COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING as outlined in the letter from Mr. Clarkson. This appears to be the only method by which shareholders of the Stinson enterprises can hope to obtain anything from the wreckage. In my opinion the plan suggested by Mr. Clarkson, and approved by the committee of shareholders, is a sound one. Unless sufficient funds are raised, however, by the 27th of the present month the mortgage will fall in and the property will be taken over by holders of the mortgage, and there will be nothing left for shareholders of the original enterprise.

J. S., Windsor, N.S. It is not compulsory to convert your INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES shares, but as the change in capitalization has now been formally approved by a majority of the shareholders, and furthermore a majority of the shares have already been turned in for conversion, I think it would be in your best interests to make the exchange. If you do not exchange you will be one of a minority, which is not the most advantageous position to occupy.

X. Y., Toronto, Ont. With regard to the money which you have put into stock of THE CANADIAN PICTURE NEWS LIMITED, you have hardly made an "investment" but have rather associated yourself with what is in the nature of a private rather than a public venture. Your stock cannot be classified as an investment, for one very good reason, that no market exists for it. I am informed, as a matter of fact, that there is only a small number of shareholders outside the management.

L. W., Toronto, Ont. I would suggest that you retain your INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, as I think that there are distinct possibilities for important profits over the long term. I.T. & T. recently halved former dividends of \$2 a share, and at the same time issued a report showing profits for the first six months of 1931 at \$2 a common share, in comparison with \$1.04 a common share for the first half of 1930. It now appears likely that the full year's earnings will be around \$1.50 a share. The present prices of stocks have, however, discounted the unfavorable near term outlook and holdings are well worth retaining.

H. W., Toronto, Ont. I don't think you would make any mistake in buying a few shares of UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION for longer term holding at around the present market price. This company occupies

a pre-eminent position in the chemical industry in the United States and is well placed to benefit materially with the return of demand from important consuming outlets. While the dividend of \$2.60 a share is not likely to be covered this year and there may be some reduction in the dividend rate in view of the recognized conservative policies of the management, this condition is likely to be purely temporary and the stock still looks attractive in view of the company's strong position in the industry and excellent long term prospects. With a revival in general business activity, there should be a sharp increase in demand for the company's leading lines, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation earnings record has been consistently strong over a long period of years.

B. L., Bracebridge, Ont. I am afraid I can't hold out any very definite hope, at least as regards the reasonably near future, in regard to your UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL bonds. Brazil's economic position is very unsatisfactory at the present time and there is no definite indication of improvement in the early future. Thus it is impossible to say when you may expect resumption of interest payments. On the other hand, there is no present reason to suppose that the country will repudiate its debt and you may expect that service on the issue will be resumed whenever the Brazilian Government is in a position to do so. An improvement in world economics would have an important effect for the better on Brazil, and this may be nearer at hand than a good many people suppose.

R. S. D., Toronto, Ont. Being chiefly dependent upon the automobile industry as an outlet for its products, HAYES WHEEL AND FORGINGS LIMITED has suffered severely from the low volume of automobile production prevailing during the current depression. The company's net loss of \$193,694 in 1930 indicated a deficit of \$3.45 a common share after preferred dividends, and compared with a net profit of \$250,846 or \$3.50 per common share in 1929. Results for the early months of 1931 were also quite disappointing, due not only to the low level of automobile production in Canada but to the dumping of parts here by United States companies having branches in Canada. However, the changes in the budget eliminating a large list of imported parts from drawbacks have, I understand, materially helped the company since, but there is no evidence yet to show just what this will mean in the way of better earnings. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since January 1st, 1930 and none on the preferred since October first of the same year. You cannot do much at the present time, I think, but wait. Whenever general conditions improve there should be a corresponding pick-up in the production and sale of motor cars, and in the consumption of Hayes Wheels and Forgings products. But when this may be expected, I cannot say.

F. L., Montreal, Que. Both CANADIAN PAPER BOARD COMPANY and SEAMAN KENT COMPANY LIMITED are in hands of receivers at the present time. I understand that Canadian Paper Board is still in operation, but that it is only about meeting operating costs and can hope for little more until general conditions improve. I would suggest that you write to G. T. Clarkson, Esquire, receiver, 15 Wellington Street West, Toronto, in connection with the Seaman Kent bonds a committee representing the bond holders has been formed to protect their interests. I would suggest that you communicate with J. H. Ratcliffe, Esquire, in care of McLeod, Young, Weir and Company, Metropolitan Building, Toronto. The Trusts and Guarantee Company are in charge of the estate.

C. C., Saint John, N.B. With regard to your first mortgage bond of the CANADIAN THEATRES COMPANY LIMITED, there is no reason why you should dispose of this bond and take a loss at the present time. To be sure, since the bond market generally is weak, 85 represents a fair current quotation, but this does not mean that the security is impaired in any way. The security is a first mortgage on the buildings and land occupied by the Princess Theatre in Montreal. The company has been doing very well, the sinking fund is up to date, adequate provision for depreciation has been made, and interest has been and in my opinion will be paid regularly on this issue.

I. K., Toronto, Ont. The price asked, \$2 a share, is entirely out of line, in my opinion, with the chances of a commercial development of comparatively low grade uranium ores in the WILBERFORCE holdings. The available government and other reports on the deposit lead to the conclusion that approximately one per cent. uraninite would be a normal expectancy and while the company has gone ahead with preparations to concentrate this ore, it is questionable whether they can produce a marketable product at a profit. The free use of the word "radium" is somewhat misleading to the lay man. It is a long and intricate route from uranium to radium and a description of the process would fill a full page of this publication. It is entirely out of the "investment" class and, indeed, a highly speculative enterprise.

P. R., Mount Bruden, Ont. You have no cause for worry about the UNION TRUST COMPANY. You do not tell me whether or not you have money on deposit with the company, are considering doing so, or are interested in the purchase of the guaranteed investment certificates issued by the company. In my opinion you could either deposit your money, or buy the investment certificates. These constitute good and sound investments.

E. A., Cardinal, Ont. I do not know any concern called the Giebert Company, but think the company you are interested in is possibly the SOREN J. HEIBERG CO., INC. This is a company which was incorporated in Delaware in 1927 to succeed Pacific Extract Company, which latter was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1916. The Soren J. Heiberg Company manufactures syrups, carbonated beverages and artificial ice, and has plants at Clinton, and Waverly, Iowa, with an annual capacity of about 15,000,000 pounds. S. J. Heiberg, of Chicago, is president and general manager. The company's offices are located at 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The company apparently has not published a financial report covering 1930. The capital stock of the company consists of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred outstanding to the amount of \$99,000, par \$100, and 2,000 shares of common stock outstanding of no par value. Dividends on either issue, if any, have not been reported. The stock of the company is held in very few hands, there being apparently only five preferred stock holders and ten common stock holders. A sidelight on the company's financial position is given by the fact that it called for payment on December 1st, 1930, at 104 and interest the entire issue of its first mortgage 6 1/2 per cent. bonds due December 1st, 1937, at the Chicago Trust Company, Chicago.

J. D., Schumacher, Ont. Apparently the merger negotiations that have been going on during the summer between WALKERS, Seagrams and Canadian Industrial Alcohol have terminated without concrete results, and although it is possible that they may get together later on and work out a basis for consolidation that will be acceptable to all, the speculative attractiveness of Walkers is reduced for the moment at any rate. Failing such a merger, there must apparently be a return to the keenly competitive conditions prevailing in the export market prior to the formation of the pool early this year, which is not a pleasing prospect from the viewpoint of earnings. However, as I have said, this difficulty may be ironed out yet.

M. J., Guelph, Ont. Despite the fact that the outlook for INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM, in common with the entire oil industry, is somewhat confused at the present time, I would not recommend that you dispose of your holdings at current quotations. In my opinion there is no reason why you should take a loss on this stock, despite the fact that it is possible that it may go lower. In other words, I am sure that once general business conditions improve International Petroleum will be selling at prices which will make current ones look ridiculous.

S. M. C., Montreal, Que. The KING SOLOMON MINING COMPANY, which possibly is the company in which you are interested, was promoted at Columbus, Ohio, about three years ago, with a capitalization of 30,000,000 shares of \$1 par value. The company described itself as an "all-trust" mining company and claimed that it had been engaged in the discovery of valuable properties in Arizona and Alaska by the spirits of the departed. The company itself passed on many years ago and its shares are, of course, valueless.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 179

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 16th October 1931.

Loblaw Groceries Co.
Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and 20 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, payable on December 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 12th, 1931. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
D. URQUHART,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 2nd, 1931.

Federal Fire



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President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice-President: HON. H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P.
Managing Director: H. BRIGGS

Directors: F. K. MORROW, W. H. MARA, FRANK SHANNON, W. R. BEGG, W. S. MORDEN, K.C., S. C. TWEED, M.P.P., Secretary: J. G. HUTCHINSON, Assistant-Secretary: W. H. BUSHNELL, Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GOSLIN

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Concerning Insurance

Curb on Common Stocks

Legislation Recommended to Restrict Common Stock Investments of Companies to 25% of Ledger Assets

By GEORGE GILBERT

BACK in October, 1929, in submitting his report to the Minister of Finance on the business of 1928, the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance took occasion to recommend an amendment to the Insurance Act, placing a limit on the percentage of the assets of any company which might be invested in common stocks.

At that time, however, the advisability of such a restriction was not generally recognized, and no legislative action was taken in that direction. In Vol. 1 of his detailed report on the business of 1930, just issued, he renews his recommendation that such legislation be enacted by Parliament at the earliest opportunity. In view of the chastening effect of the experience in the interim with this class of investment, there will be little objection in most quarters to the placing of a legal limit upon the proportion of the total assets of an insurance company which may be invested in common stocks.

Twenty-five per cent. of the book value of the total ledger assets of a company is the limit now proposed for such investments. This, it is believed, will meet with the approval of the majority of the companies affected.

In regard to the investment powers now possessed by Canadian life insurance companies under Dominion law, it should perhaps be explained that they are less restricted, as a rule, than those of United States companies, while not as liberal as those of British companies. Canadian companies are permitted to invest in common stocks of a certain type, while United States companies are not. British companies, on the other hand, have practically a free hand as to investments, with the proviso that due publicity is afforded in respect to them.

Despite the greater freedom enjoyed by Canadian and British companies, the great majority of them have confined their investments to mortgages, bonds and preferred stocks. In recent years, however, a few of them have adopted the policy of investing a very substantial proportion of their assets in carefully selected equities or common stocks. Until the recent severe decline in stock market values, enormous profits were made by following this policy, to the material benefit not only of shareholders but also of policyholders.

Common stocks in which Canadian companies are at present permitted to invest are the stocks of any company upon which regular dividends of at least 4 per cent. per annum, or, in the case of common stocks of no par value, of at least \$4 per share per annum, have been paid for a period of seven years preceding the purchase of such stocks. If a company pays dividends of not less than \$500,000 in a year, this payment is to be deemed equivalent to the payment of a 4 per cent. dividend for the said year. This latter provision was enacted in 1927 to take care of the case of companies reorganizing their capital account and substituting shares of no par value for those of par value.



CHIEF MEDICAL REFEREE

Announcement has been made by C. C. Ferguson, General Manager of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, that Dr. W. L. Mann (above), for the past 6 years Medical Referee, has been appointed Chief Medical Referee of the Company. Dr. Mann, in his broader field of responsibilities, will devote his whole time to the administration of both the inside and outside activities of the Medical Board.

It will be observed that such a provision does away largely with the original standard of eligibility—regular annual dividends for at least seven years of at least 4 per cent., or, in the case of no par value shares, \$4 per share—and substitutes as the criterion of earning power the total amount of dividends paid in a year instead of the relation existing between the amount of dividends paid and the amount of the stocks on which they are paid.

As the value of the original standard has been proved by experience, the Dominion Superintendent recommends that it be restored by the repeal of this 1927 enactment. He points out that the record of the last few years shows that a large company is no more immune against loss of earning power and the passing of dividends than a smaller company, other factors of stability being equal.

There is no question as to the very large profits earned on common stock investments prior to the 1929 crash, through stock bonuses, issue of rights to purchase additional stock at favorable prices, and by splitting of the shares with subsequent enhancement in the market value of the original investment. And there is also no question that the future will see just as great or greater profits on wise investments in common stocks.

But there is a liability to serious fluctuation in interest rates on common stock investments, and the effect of a more or less prolonged business depression on the earnings of industrial companies and their dividends can be readily appreciated. In the case of stocks of many public utilities, regulated by public bodies, a stable interest yield may be looked for in good times and bad, but this does not apply to ordinary industrial companies.

Although any unwarranted curtailment of investment powers undoubtedly has a tendency to increase the cost of insurance to the public, yet, on the other hand, it is now generally admitted that the investment of any undue proportion of the funds of an insurance company in securities subject to wide fluctuation and heavy depreciation in periods of business depression is something which should be provided against.

Liquidation of Mount Royal Assurance Co.

THE Mount Royal Assurance Co. of Montreal, which was purchased a few years ago by the Great American Insurance Co. of New York, and converted from a non-tariff to a tariff basis, is now being liquidated for economic reasons by the controlling company, which is establishing a Department Office in Montreal.

Incorporated in 1902, the Mount Royal built up a large and successful business. At January 1, 1931, its total assets were \$2,244,415.83, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$757,926.34, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,686,489.49. As the paid up capital was \$500,000, there was a net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities of \$1,186,489.49. Dividends declared in 1930 amounted to \$50,000, while the surplus was reduced by \$59,714.32.

Great American occupies a leading position among American companies, with total assets at January 1, 1931, of \$55,934,323.65, a surplus as regards policyholders of \$32,683,804.96, and a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$16,383,804.96. Its income in 1930 was \$20,747,076.31.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Being a subscriber, I shall be pleased to have your opinion on the General Insurance Co. of America, also the London Assurance Co., that is if they are reliable firms and registered for doing business in Alberta. The former company, I understand, pay a premium or dividend but I have been unable to understand from the local agent just what this means or how it is worked.

—G. P., Calgary, Alta.

Both the General Insurance Co. of America and the London Ass-



HEADS INSURANCE ADVERTISERS
William Wallace, Supervisor of Field Service for the Confederation Life Association, who has been elected President of The Life Insurance Advertisers' Association. He is also Chairman of the Working Committee of The Life Insurance Service Institute.

Insurance are regularly licensed to transact business throughout Canada and have deposits with the government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders, as follows: General of America, \$143,000; London Assurance, \$727,782.

Both are stock companies, the paid up capital of the former being \$1,000,000 and of the latter, \$4,249,880. They are in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. All claims can be readily collected here.

While the General of America is a stock company, it issues a participating policy under which the policyholders receive a refund or dividend at the end of the year on the premiums paid, according to the results of the year's operations. It is thus in a unique position, so far as I know, as a stock fire insurance company which pays dividends to policyholders. In 1929 the net premiums written by it in Canada were \$241,991.70, and in 1930 it paid \$26,149.67 in dividends to policyholders in Canada. The dividends paid in one year are on the policies written in the previous year.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Please advise me if the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada is a sound investment for old age. I have taken \$5,000 insurance with total disability and pension features. It is now reported that their securities are down in value, and that their dividends will not be as satisfactory in future. Kindly give me what information you can on this company.

—M. E. A., Calgary, Alta.

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Government figures show total assets at the end of 1930 of \$588,733,632, with all securities taken into the account at market values at that date, and total liabilities, except capital, of \$554,982,141, thus leaving a clear surplus as regards policyholders of \$33,751,491 over reserves and all other liabilities. As the paid up capital is \$2,000,000, there is a net surplus of \$31,751,491 over capital, reserves, profits allotted to policyholders, and all other liabilities.

The strength of the company's financial position, and its ability to continue to pay satisfactory dividends to policyholders is thus made plain.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you very kindly give me an idea of the financial standing of the Great West Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg and also the New York Life Insurance Co. I have policies in both of these and am wondering if there might be a question about their soundness. Thanking you I am,

—H. E. R., New Glasgow, N.S.

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shown to be \$44,984,462, with total liabilities in this country of \$43,811,919, leaving a surplus here of \$1,172,543 for the further protection of policyholders. Its head office statement shows total assets of \$1,789,067,734, and surplus funds of \$132,402,547.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Is the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. in a sound financial position, without including the unassessed premium notes as assets? I have had a strong criticism of it from a person not in the insurance business, and I would like to know if it is safe to insure with. Is it subject to any Government inspection or audit? I know it will likely have some difficulty with collections this Fall, but I cannot see where it will be much worse off than any other company in that respect.

—J. H. Carstairs, Alta.

As apart altogether from its premium notes, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. shows a

strong financial position, according to Government figures, with assets of \$1,430,854 as against liabilities, including reserves for unearned premiums, etc., of \$470,408.53, leaving a surplus of \$960,450.79, there is no reason in my opinion for any questioning of the safety of insurance placed with it.

It now operates under Dominion charter and license, and is therefore subject to the efficient supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department, which includes a careful annual inspection of its books, securities, etc., at the head office. If there was any question as to the financial soundness of the company from the policyholders' standpoint it could not qualify for a continuance of a Dominion license, and as its Dominion license has been renewed this year, it may be taken for granted that the policyholders of the company are well protected.

The Growth of "White-Collar" Jobs

(Continued from Page 25)

The United States the purpose of which is to disseminate knowledge of business. There is hardly a manufacturer, distributor, retailer or professional man who does not belong to one or more associations and each association maintains offices with employees. These associations undoubtedly do useful work or they would not last for long.

New industries also are helping to take up the slack created by the installation of new machinery in the older factories. There is one Canadian company, starting from scratch in 1923, which now has 1,000 employees. In the radio industry, this could be multiplied by the score. We are always on the verge of new discoveries, which, while they may decrease the importance of one industry, are more than likely to create a new one.

Undoubtedly much big business is bureaucratic in its administration. Mere size has a tendency to create red tape. The head office often makes rules merely because it does not trust the intelligence of the men and women in the branches. There is lost motion and duplication of effort. Much data is compiled which is of little use to anyone. But much of it is useful and some of it vital and it is believed that the office, compared with Grandfather Perkins's office, will continue to be justifiably large in relation to the plant.

IN ANOTHER field of endeavor there is also a large increase in clerical help which is taking care of many who are ejected from factory employment. This is government. The taxpayer will aver that there is no justification for this constant increase in the number of government employees. The economist will be inclined to agree with the taxpayer, but he will point out that if we want mother's allowances and widows' and old-age pensions and adequate care for the war veterans and their dependents, and for the misfits and unfortunates and the mentally and physically incompetent, not to mention the unemployed, we must be prepared to pay the salaries of the officials necessary for the administration of these social services. Jobs for both Liberals and Conservatives are created by the work itself and by the necessity for setting up bureaus to collect new taxes made necessary by the new enterprises.

And every person, corporation, firm or association that is called upon to pay a tax will do some clerical work to make sure that he, she or it is not taxed illegally and excessively. There is nothing like a government job for creating private work. Most big corporations maintain whole departments for the sole purpose of avoiding paying excess taxes. The tax collector, it is rumored, has a habit of claiming as much as he thinks he can get.

We taxpayers and voters complain of huge taxes and yet we generally approve when the government embarks on a new scheme. Often we have clamored for years for the government to start something new, one effect of which is to create permanent jobs and add permanently to taxation.

The Canada Year Books give figures to show that the number of persons on the payrolls of the Dominion government is increasing year by year. It takes twice as many government employees to govern us now than in 1912. There was a sharp increase during the war and some revision downward thereafter but the trend has again been upward. The total was 38,062 in 1924, 40,740 in 1928 and 42,038 in 1929. There are rumors of dismissals in various departments, but it is likely that the pro-

nounced upward trend has been slowed rather than reversed.

IT IS the same elsewhere. In 1930, the United States government added 21,250 names to its salary lists, bringing the total to 608,000. Our own provincial governments do not appear to afford comparative figures but any resident of Toronto knows that the beautiful Henry block was built as recently as 1926 and that in the present year a wing is being added to take care of the overflow growth of five years.

Twenty years ago there were no department of highways and no hundreds of government employees collecting motor fees, planning roads, and generally inspecting, supervising, watching prosecuting and interfering. Ten years ago there were few radio sets and no government employees issuing licenses and inquiring, regulating and snooping.

Before the war, there was no Dominion income tax and no income-tax division of the internal revenue department searching, reviewing and assessing. Fifteen years ago there was no sales tax and no army of accountants seeking data and cash from private individuals and corporations.

It does not require many government employees to keep employees of private concerns busy eight hours a day and sometimes on Saturday afternoon. There is hardly a firm of any size which does not have a customs clerk who does nothing else but deal with imports. There are few manufacturers who do not keep one or more employees full time on sales tax reports.

Private business does much work for the government which has nothing to do with tax collections. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (business men consider this one of the most useful of government branches) gathers a great deal of material and in the first instance the information must come from business itself. Ottawa asks questions and people everywhere are busy answering them. Ottawa can tell you how much it costs to stay in a hospital or how much grain is at the head of the lakes. It will tell you how many persons were printers in 1923, compared with January, 1931, and if soup is imported from Patagonia.

TECHNOLOGICAL unemployment is a fearsome phrase. It is pointed out by an authority that although the physical volume of factory output in the United States in 1929 was 41 per cent. greater than in 1919, the number of factory workers was 5 per cent. less. Canadian factories generally have the same labor-saving machinery that is installed in United States factories. The manager of one of our greatest factories a year ago told this writer that the production of his plant was three times the 1924 production, and the number of workers, he said with pride, was approximately the same. An inspection of one of the steel mills some time ago revealed by a distant glance what was new in equipment and what was old; crowds of men were sweating around old equipment.

Census figures can be cited to corroborate these general observations. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of persons gainfully employed in the United States grew by 16,000,000 to 98,700,000. The slack not taken up by the factories must have been taken up elsewhere. The figures showing the number actually engaged in clerical work will not be available until next year, but it is interesting to note that between 1910 and 1920, the number had grown from 1,737,000 to 3,100,000, a gain of 80 per cent., while in the same period

(Continued on Page 32)

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THE PRICE OF GOLD

Value of Canada's Gold is Price Prevailing in the Free Markets of the World

By O. G. MARTIN

GOLD mining is different from all other industries and all other branches of mining in that periods of depression mean good times for the gold mines and periods of prosperity mean hard times for the gold producers.

The total production of gold in Ontario up to the end of 1930 amounted to \$351,000,000. Of this less than \$7,000,000 was produced prior to 1914, so that the big production came during a long period of inflation. In proportion, the periods of deflation have been short, with the balance much against the gold mines, and this fact is usually overlooked in considering the present prosperous condition of the industry.

The price for gold is fixed at \$20.67 an ounce. During the war years and up until 1920, as a result of a fixed price for their product together with a shortage of labor and the abnormal cost of labor, supplies and equipment, the gold mines had to sacrifice development work and produce from the higher grade deposits in order to make a profit. Two of the companies, the Dome and Teck-Hughes, found the struggle too hard and closed for a considerable period. In fact gold mining in Ontario did not get a real start and a real opportunity to demonstrate its earning capacity until 1922 and following years.

With a return to more normal conditions the industry hit its stride and since that time has

steadily grown and is now employing more men, treating more ore and producing more gold than ever before in its history. It is a fortunate thing for Canada that this is the case as it is the only industry of any importance that is prospering, and it is doing more than any other industry to help the country through this period of depression.

As a result of lower costs and a favorable exchange, practically every gold mine in Canada is spending an abnormal amount on capital expenditure. Developments are being projected, in some cases years ahead of time, in order to take advantage of the present temporary conditions and in preparation for another period of general prosperity when conditions will be much less favorable for gold mining. Low grade ores are being treated which would be unprofitable under normal conditions. Operations are conducted with a high degree of efficiency and the gold production is helping to meet one of the country's greatest needs.

The embargo on gold export recently put into effect gives assurance that Canada's gold production will be utilized in the best interests of the country as a whole. It is of course paid for in the equivalent of New York funds because gold is essentially the one commodity which must command the price prevailing in

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the free markets of the world. England today is paying approximately 108s. for gold as against the old price with the pound at par of 84s. 11½d. Any other course would be unthinkable. Governments may place an embargo on the export of gold but no government may pay less than its value.

The gold producers would of course resent being singled out for special sacrifice but if national necessity demands it they would doubtless be prepared to share additional burdens with the other industries of the country. In the meantime they are strengthening their position in preparation for the return of more prosperous times when conditions will be much less favorable for them than they are today.

BRITAIN'S MOTOR TRADE

Industry Now Employs More People Than Shipbuilding — Development of Export Market Vital to Progress

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

THE annual London Motor Show has again aroused widespread interest despite the world crisis and the reduced purchasing power which has to be contended with in the home and foreign markets due to bad trade and increasing taxation. So far, indeed, these factors have not restricted the progress made by the British motor industry over the last decade.

Austin Motors, for example, recently announced a dividend of 100 per cent. and earnings of 270 per cent. on their ordinary shares while other companies have also been able to record advancing profits. The number of vehicles registered was also higher in 1930 than in 1929, although it is true that the rate of expansion showed some falling off. The standing which the trade now occupies in Britain may be indicated by the fact that it employs over 247,000 people, which is more than the number employed in, for example, shipbuilding.

The British motor industry, however, still looks mainly to the home market. Its exports, in fact, have never been much more than one-sixth of the total output. In that market it enjoys the protection not only of an import duty but of the horse-power tax. The latter has resulted in the popularity of the light car especially adapted to obtain the maximum efficiency with the minimum rated horse-power, and these qualities are not so easily attained by the foreign manufacturer making cars for the world, as opposed to the purely British market.

THE hold the British industry has upon its domestic market is indicated by the fact that in 1930 imports accounted for only 11,333 vehicles out of a total number of new registrations of 220,901. Its hold, moreover, has increased during 1931, since imports of cars and chassis fell from 7,763 in the first nine months of 1930 to 2,566 in the first nine months of this year. The foreign importer, moreover, is now faced with the necessity of having to raise his sterling prices owing to the fall in that currency at the very moment when almost every British maker has announced considerable price reductions. It is likely that the American producers will assist their British distributors by supplying cars at little above cost price in order to retain Good-will, but even so their competitive position must be worsened by the developments of September and Oc-

tober, 1931. The setback they have suffered is reflected in the decline in the number of foreign exhibitors at the Motor Show from 45 to 33.

There is every probability of competition both between British and foreign producers and between British producers themselves in the home market becoming more intense. So far, the rapid expansion of the motor car industry in Britain has been mainly the result of the spread of the motor habit fostered by reductions in prices which have increased the potential market. But there are obvious limits to this process, and, bearing in mind the general all-round reductions in incomes, it is not improbable that, at any rate for certain classes of cars, the limits to the expansion of the use of cars may be reached in the relatively near future.

When this position arrives, then the demand for new cars will be restricted to the "replacement" demand. Up to the present the "replacement" demand has been con-

siderably less than half the total for small and medium cars, though it now accounts for practically the whole of the sales in the luxury car class. As regards commercial motors, there appears to be considerable expansion possible in the use of medium sized lorries, but the small 12 cwt. and 1 ton truck is probably already used up to the maximum possibility. The demand for commercial motors must, however, be largely a function of the state of trade and with a general improvement in industrial activity it is not unreasonable to hope for further expansion in the demand for this class of vehicle.

ULTIMATELY the prosperity of the British motor industry must depend on the building up of a substantial export trade. Though the developments so far in this direction have not been particularly encouraging, progress has been made. The total number of motor vehicles exported from Britain in 1929 was 3,526,



DEPLORES PRICE CUTTING

General Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G., President and Managing Director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd., who in the annual report points out that earnings in the industry generally have been hampered by price cutting and other abuses due to lack of co-operation. While sales last year actually increased, severe profit drop was due to the dumping of Russian wheat in the British Market and large inventory losses.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED \$530,000,000

which compared with 2,712 in 1928.

In 1930 exports fell to 2,479, but this decline was attributable to the world depression rather than to any deterioration in the competitive power of the British makers, for American exports in the same year were less than half those of the preceding period. British sales of motor vehicles abroad during the current year have shown a further decline at 16,682 in the first three quarters of the year against 22,145 in the corresponding period of 1930. Now, however, that manufacturers in the United Kingdom have the assistance of the fall in sterling, they may hope for some improvement in their sales in overseas markets.

New Investment House

THE formation of Aitken-Brumell & Co., Investment Bankers, Toronto, is announced.

J. M. Aitken, Jr., has been recently associated with Milner Ross & Co., and for ten years previous with Gairdner & Co., investment bankers, Toronto. J. K. Brumell was formerly with Matthews & Co. for a number of years and more recently with the brokerage house of Johnston & Ward. A. H. Hughes was formerly office manager of Johnston & Ward at their Toronto office.

The firm will conduct a general investment banking business, with offices in the Northern Ontario Building, Toronto.

WHAT IS SHORT SELLING?

A Letter Which Reflects Much of the Misconception Prevailing Among Investors and the Reply Thereto

(Editor's Note:—SATURDAY NIGHT reprints the following from Barron's, the widely-read Boston financial weekly, because it seems to us to be the best exposition of the ethics of short-selling of stocks that we have seen. There is evident so much misunderstanding of this practice that we earnestly commend this explanation by the Editor of Barron's to the attention of our readers.)

Editor Barron's,
Sir:

I'm so disgusted with the Barron's stand on the short-selling question, that if you will refund me half of my yearly subscription money, I will cancel my subscription.

As for that man Whitney's defense of short-selling, I believe it is a lot of hokey.

The truth of the matter, I believe, is that the governors of the Stock Exchange are scared that Congress will investigate their doings, and, finally, at this late date, they have taken measures to curb this iniquitous business in the manner described in your editorial.

But it's pretty late in the day to take action. It's another case of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

However, I believe the Stock Exchange governors will find that they acted too late to forestall a congressional investigation of their doings. And, in spite of what Whitney says, I'll wager that when Congress does start investigating, they'll uncover plenty of evidence of bear raids and bear pools, too. That is unless these financial vultures have covered up their tracks so well that no one can get anything on them. I hope Congress will make it hot for them anyway.

I don't care if a hundred Supreme Courts have decided that short-selling is legal. I can't see how there is anything right about allowing persons who don't own a share in anything to sell stocks that don't belong to them so that values are almost wiped out for people who have paid out their good hard-earned money for them. I can't see how this can be justified from any point of view.

Of course there are people who think they can prove that black is white if they talk long enough and cite a few court decisions. But you can't fool all the people all the time. And believe me, people are waking up. Personally I think some of those Stock Exchange governors should be run out of the country.

Yours very truly,
M. W. L.

ANSWER—The subject of short-selling is so important that we are going to take the liberty of presuming upon your time and patience with a long letter which we ask you to read with an open mind.

In the first place, as to our own attitude on the matter, Barron's, and its affiliated publications, Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., The Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau, and the Philadelphia Financial Journal, have, over a period of nearly 50 years, built up a large organization and have invested several millions of dollars for the publication of financial news. The continuance of this organization and the maintenance of our investments are dependent upon the prosperity of our readers and our advertisers. It is to our selfish advantage to do everything that we can to prevent the destruction of the value of our readers' investments. If we believed as you do that short-selling pauperizes our readers and our advertisers, is it likely that we would do anything but condemn it? Is it not more likely that the reason we support the continuance of short-selling is because we are firmly convinced that short-selling is essential to the maintenance of a free market, which, in turn, is essential to the maintenance of values?

In the second place, let us consider the selfish interests of the New York Stock Exchange, a point which Pres. Whitney could not touch upon in a public address. There are 1350 members in the New York Stock Exchange. Two years ago these memberships had a value of \$776,250,000. Today they are worth \$531,900,000 less. Two years ago the members of the Stock Exchange were doing an average business of over 3,000,000 shares a day. Recently the average business has been around 1,000,000 shares daily. Two years ago the average commission was nearly double per share of stock what it is today (since commissions are based upon the price of shares). In addition to the members' investment in the Stock Exchange itself, hundreds of millions have been invested by them in private wire systems, offices, etc. The present volume of business is unable to support these enormous investments, and it is questionable if any Stock Exchange house is

today operating at a profit. The largest volume of shares in the short account ever recorded was approximately 5,500,000 shares. If all of these now showed a paper profit of \$50 apiece, the total profit would be less than one-half of the loss in the value of Stock Exchange seats alone. Again we ask if it is logical to believe that the members of the Stock Exchange would be so stupid as to destroy the value of their investments in their regular business by supporting the practice of short-selling if short-selling really knocked down prices? Is it not more likely, as Mr. Whitney said, that the Stock Exchange permits short-selling because they know, after over a century of experience, that an active open market can not be maintained without a short interest which is the only interest in the whole country that must, at some time, become a buyer of stocks?

In the third place, let us consider the morality of short-selling. Suppose that you have a cottage at the seashore which I saw last summer and which I would like to rent from you next summer. I go to you now and ask you if you will rent it for \$300 a month for the summer of 1932. Let us assume that you believe that the business depression is not yet over and that, in your judgment, by next summer people will be unlikely to have so much ready money as they have now. You, therefore, come to the conclusion that signing a lease with me at the present time would be decidedly to your advantage, and we close the deal. This is in every respect similar to a short sale on your part. You have contracted to deliver to me at a specific time in the future your house for a specific sum of money. I do not have to rent it from you nor do you have to rent it to me, but I want the house and you believe it is good business for you to rent it at the price mentioned. In the spring of 1932, I find that all your predictions were correct and that if I had not been so eager to close the deal in the fall of 1931, I would now be able to rent the house next door to yours for \$150 a month. Have I any right to say that you perpetrated an immoral business deal by depriving me through a contract of more money than I need to have paid?

You may object to this example by saying that in renting your house to me, you were renting your own property and not that of someone else. Let us, therefore, take a concrete business example where short selling is absolutely essential to the maintenance of profitable business. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia believes that next winter he will need 5,000 sheets to sell to his customers. He goes to the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. and orders them at a specified price. The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. contracts to deliver at a future date some merchandise which it has not in its possession but which it has every reason to believe from experience that it will be able to deliver. In fact, the Pepperell company hasn't even got the cotton from which to make these sheets. The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. will not start making these sheets for another two months. But two months from now cotton may be selling at twice the price it now is, and, if this should be the case, Pepperell would take a tremendous loss on the sheets for John Wanamaker which have been contracted for on the basis of October prices. To protect himself Pepperell, therefore, goes to a cotton broker and buys a certain number of bales of cotton to be delivered in two months. The cotton broker hasn't a single bale of cotton in his possession, but he has every reason to believe that he can secure it. He, therefore, sells to Pepperell for future delivery, at a specified price, cotton which is now in the possession of some farmer or farmers in Texas. Has he been guilty of an immoral act in contracting to sell the property of somebody else which experience has taught him he will certainly be able to buy and deliver at some price?

The cotton broker, in making this sale, has been speculating on his own judgment. He believes that cotton will be lower, not higher, two months from now. If he is wrong, he will lose money; if he is right, he will make a profit which is his legitimate reward for the risk he has taken. He has served an economic function because he has furnished the facilities by which the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. can protect itself from losses due to price fluctuation. We can go even one step further. John Wanamaker will lose money if cotton does go down before next winter, because he will be unable to sell his sheets for as much as he paid for them. To protect himself against this contingency, he may decide to go short in the open market of cotton to cover his purchases of sheets. Then if cotton does go down he will make a profit on his short sale which will counterbalance his loss on the sheets, so that he will still be able to make his normal selling profit, will be able to remain solvent and give employment to several thousand people now working in his stores.

Mr. Whitney, in his address, mentioned the chaotic condition of the bond market as opposed to the stock market and pointed out that in the bond market, where short selling is practically absent, prices have fluctuated in the wildest and most illogical manner. The writer happens to own certain bonds which he recently tried to sell. He was unable to get a bid because it so happened that nobody in the whole world happened to want these particular bonds on that day. If there had been a short interest in these bonds, there would have been somebody who would have been willing to take over my bonds at some price. If, by any chance, I had been in financial difficulties and had urgently needed that money, I think I would have had a very good reason to be thankful for short selling.

A great deal has always been written about bear raiding, and the reason is not hard to find. Many who write about movements in the stock market find bear raiding the easiest possible explanation to offer for declines in prices. Those who own stocks and who like to think that they are worth more than they are selling for and that their personal judgment of security values is good, naturally dislike to see market prices say that their judgment is wrong. It is only human nature for these holders to try to put the blame on bear raiding, because this naturally vindicates their personal judgment. Those closely in touch with actual market operations well know that so-called "raiding" is a very superficial market influence, limited to a few individual securities, and affecting prices only momentarily.

The phrase "short selling" is, strictly speaking, a misnomer. The man who makes a short sale does not sell your stock, or my stock, or anybody's stock, he does not actually sell any stock. What he does is to make a contract to deliver a specified quantity of stock at some future date. In order to carry out that contract he

must at some time buy the quantity of stock he has agreed to deliver. It is more convenient, because briefer, to say "Jones sold 100 Steel short" than to say "Jones contracted to deliver 100 shares of Steel at 2.15 p.m. tomorrow."

It is unfortunate that many people, like yourself, get excited because you misunderstood the meaning of what is after all a rather inaccurate technical phrase.

IS RUSSIA GUILTY OF "DUMPING?"

(Continued from Page 25)

the necessity of making an allowance for the fact that rent on land and interest on capital form no part of Russia's production costs; and finally, of taking into consideration the great difference in real wages in Russia and other countries when measured by the things which money wages will buy. Even supposing we could overcome these difficulties, we would still have to face a peculiarity of Russia's economic position which would make it impossible to show that she is "dumping" her goods on foreign markets.

As already mentioned, "dumping" is a technical charge which assumes that the producer is selling his goods at less than cost and is therefore suffering a loss on the transaction. However, Russia's export trade is not carried on with a view to making a profit or avoiding a loss as we understand these terms. Her export trade is merely one phase of the operations of her entire economic system which seeks ultimately to supply the Russians with a greater abundance of this world's goods.

To this end a certain programme of economic construction is in the process of fulfillment and for its successful completion the importation into Russia of certain foreign equipment and technical skill is necessary. The individuals who are supplying these necessities will not accept Russian rubles in payment, since this form of currency has little, if any, value outside of Russia, nor will many of them allow Russia long-term credits to be satisfied in the future. Of course, they would accept gold, but Russia's supply of this commodity is already quite inadequate.

Only one method of payment is open to her;—she must export certain products and exchange them for foreign currencies with which to pay for the things and services she is importing.

RUSSIA'S need for this foreign equipment and technical skill is imperative; she is like a beleaguered nation,—a nation of war,—and this aspect of Russia has impressed itself on many foreign visitors. When the Soviet government is faced with the necessity of paying for, let us say, a shipload of foreign machinery which she must have, she does so by exporting certain of her abundant raw materials.

Let us suppose she has to export three shiploads of manganese ore

HERE'S THE ANSWER

READERS of Saturday Night apparently hopelessly divided as to what constitutes a real "brain twister". Many of those who had no difficulty in finding the name of the engineer in our "Real Problem" have given up the ghost in the matter of the grocer and his scales, after filling what seemed to be acres of paper with hundreds of figures. On the other hand, there are those, possibly more mathematically inclined, who solved the problem of the weights at once, but who had demanded the solution to the railway puzzler.

Again to clear up difficulties, here is the answer to the weights. It will be recalled that the grocer had four weights with which he could weigh any whole number between one and forty. Naturally this was achieved by placing weights on the two pans of the balance at one time and utilizing the difference. The answer is a straight geometric progression—**one, three, nine and twenty-seven.** Your own pencil will prove the correctness.

the reason is not hard to find. Many who write about movements in the stock market find bear raiding the easiest possible explanation to offer for declines in prices. Those who own stocks and who like to think that they are worth more than they are selling for and that their personal judgment of security values is good, naturally dislike to see market prices say that their judgment is wrong. It is only human nature for these holders to try to put the blame on bear raiding, because this naturally vindicates their personal judgment. Those closely in touch with actual market operations well know that so-called "raiding" is a very superficial market influence, limited to a few individual securities, and affecting prices only momentarily.

The phrase "short selling" is, strictly speaking, a misnomer. The man who makes a short sale does not sell your stock, or my stock, or anybody's stock, he does not actually sell any stock. What he does is to make a contract to deliver a specified quantity of stock at some future date. In order to carry out that contract he

for this purpose. Has Russia sold this ore abroad at a loss? She has obtained the machinery she must have and has given in exchange some of her natural resources of which she has more than she can use herself at the present time.

Suppose, however, that when she attempts to import the next load of machinery the price of manganese has declined on the world's markets, and instead of being able to pay for the machinery with three loads of manganese she must now export four, five or six. Is the transaction now an unprofitable one? Is Russia "selling" this raw material at less than cost, is she "dumping" it on the world markets?

The answer to these questions will depend on the meaning of the words unprofitable, cost and dumping. We know what these words mean to us, we know how to determine the conditions they represent. But our view of what is unprofitable is not necessarily Russia's. To the Soviet government, a profitable transaction has nothing to do with profit as we use the word. Any transaction is profitable if the social need which it serves is of more importance to the fulfillment of the Plan than the sacrifice which it entails.

To communists both profit and cost are to be defined in social, not monetary terms. The profit to be realized by the present transactions required by the Five-Year Plan is the possible attainment of economic independence. The cost is the depletion of certain natural resources and the sacrifices her people have to make in accepting but scant returns for their labor. The "margin" between this profit and cost is to be measured by human not economic values and no one knows the extent of that margin.

Judging by the observations of those who have brought back reports, it would seem highly probable that failing some unexpected turn of events the "profit" will be considered worth the "cost" until the Five-Year Plan is accomplished. Until that time any charge that Russia is resorting to "dumping" its goods on world markets will have a meaningless sound to Soviet leaders.

THUS in the case of Russia the technical charge of dumping cannot be substantiated on the usual economic grounds, and apart from those grounds it has no sense or meaning. These unique facts

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concerning Russian trade may well give rise to some very disturbing thoughts. If Russia is placed in the position where her government can disregard the economic factors which, for other producers, determine the prices below which they cannot afford to sell their products, how far below those prices can the government afford to sell Russia's products and still consider the transactions profitable? As already indicated this depends not on economic but on social considerations, having to do with human, not monetary values, and only the future and the temper of the Russian people can give an answer to this question.

All told there would seem to be ample justification for regarding Russia's present and future export of raw materials as a threatening cloud on the horizon of the world's trade and commerce. There are, however, certain considerations which, for some at least, may seem to impart a silver lining to this cloud. Russia's present exports are being made only with a view to making corresponding imports, and in the eyes of those who are profiting thereby, the orders which foreign producers have already received doubtless appear as sufficient compensation for any disadvantages arising from those exports.

There is every reason for believing that these orders will be increased during the next two years as the Five-Year Plan approaches fulfillment. The contemplated industrial development in the district around Dneprostroy alone will require between one hundred and two hundred millions of dollars worth of modern plant machinery and equipment.

WHILE the profits of foreign producers on the goods sold to Russia are realized at the expense of those other producers who have to face the ruinous competition from Russia's exports, they have no doubt had considerable effect in delaying any concerted international action to stem the flow of Russia's raw materials into world markets. It is generally recognized that if we put an end to Russia's export trade we also bring her import trade to a standstill. With the profits to be realized on the latter it is difficult to obtain sufficient support to any proposal to take action against the Soviet government. This absence of any unity of interest in competitive so-

cieties on economic matters is a very important factor in Russia's plans.

While in other countries public opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages of the Soviet's foreign trade is very mixed and difficult to bring into agreement the Russian government presents a unity of purpose and interest in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, and is gambling on the probability that the lack of any unity of interest in competitive societies will make it impossible for them to agree upon any action before the Plan is realized.

More than half of that plan has already materialized in concrete and steel and the world generally is only partly awake to its full meaning; Russian communists hope that it will not fully awake until the five years have passed. After that they expect Russia to be in a position to snap her fingers under the nose of anyone who may object to her plans.

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The Growth of "White-Collar" Jobs

(Continued from Page 29)

The number of persons employed in factories grew from 10,600,000 to 12,800,000, or only 10 per cent. The 1931 Canadian census was more complete than any previous one, but the data so far available have related merely to population totals. It is known that the workers on salaries (the great majority of whom would be office workers) employed in manufacturing was proportionately greater in 1928 than, for instance, in 1917, when we were producing munitions.

The office, of course, cannot continue indefinitely to take up the slack created because fewer workers are needed in factories. There is a limit to the overhead that any products will stand. But the need for more information and the economic desirability of adequate records is justification for discarding some of the offhand methods of Grandfather Perkins. And these, as well as the new industries which have been created, should continue to provide work for the majority of erstwhile factory workers who have been displaced by machines.

HAVING some faith in the civilized world and its ability to progress, one cannot, taking the long view, worry excessively over the trend toward elimination of the individual and least skilled of factory workers. Technological unemployment is a new phrase, but industry suffered from this disease a century ago; they came to call it the spinning-jenny revolution.

In these times when the factory is producing more goods with less manual work, we are better able to understand why there were riots in England 100 years ago when the steam engine and the devices which followed its practical development reduced severely and seriously the number of hands employed in many industries.

It then was an acute phase of the spinning-jenny revolution which has been going on uninterruptedly in all the intervening years. The trend is accentuated now for the reason that the war stimulated the inventive faculties. The years following the war have seen or will see the highest development and adaptation to industry of the devices which were created for destructive purposes or which were in the embryo stage when the last shot was fired. New inventions will continue to come but it is a question if they will come as rapidly as heretofore.

The spinning jenny made prosperity for England. It may be that the inventions of the present day will yet promote the welfare of the manufacturing nations, that the individual worker in terms of commodities will receive as high a wage as ever and that he will have more leisure than had his predecessors in the mills and factories. The trend is toward shorter hours.

IT IS well to consider the problems of employment created by the adaptation of labor-saving machinery in the factory. But it is also well to consider what happened before lest we condemn too soon the trend toward more efficient factory production. One has a pretty strong idea—the correctness of which only time will show—that the future for the factory worker is no darker now than it was a hundred years ago. There still are hordes of people, who still haven't everything they wish or need in the way of products from the modern factory. Some of these people live in Canada and others in the wilds of Africa and the remote regions of China.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY

LIMITED

and its subsidiary Companies

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st, AUGUST, 1931

The Report presented to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on Wednesday, October 28, is indicative of the depression which prevails throughout the world. While their operations for the year ending August 31, 1931, show a net loss, nevertheless, sales in export markets have been maintained at previous levels and domestic volume has shown an increase over the previous year.

The Statement shows—

SURPLUS ACCOUNT:

Balance 31st August 1930	\$ 536,450.64
Transfer: Reserve Account as at 31st August 1930	1,650,000.00
	2,186,450.64

LESS—

Loss for year before providing for depreciation and interest	935,467.84
Interest	278,672.23
Reserve for depreciation	112,806.20
Reserve for investment	100,000.00
Dividends—Preferred Stock	105,000.00
Common Stock	118,151.20

Surplus account as at August 31st, 1931 \$ 536,353.17

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